THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 8TH NOVEMBER.

HOW LADIES and lawyers fell out at the Social Science Congress in Edinburgh last month! At the Municipal Law Section a paper was read by Mr. Boyd Kinnear on the subject of the laws relating to the property of married woman. The lecturer suggested that women, should be allowed in the United Kingdom after marriage to retain free from husband's control all property whether gained or acquired before or [illegible] marriage. Then followed an animated discussion, of which the following is an abstract:

Miss Elmy, of Congleton, and Miss Becker expressed the women's rights view on this subject with the firmness of conviction that characterises the school to which they belong. Miss Becker hinted that there were women who might consent to marry if they were not afraid of their property being lost. Miss Elmy, to deepen the shadows of the picture she drew of a wife's present degradation, represented the married woman as the only servant who received no wages. Mr. Hastings, M. P., the President of the Council, rather encouraged the ladies by his declaration that the property of the wife was at present confiscated on her marriage. It was brought out distinctly in the discussion that the married women of Scotland were in a decidedly better position than those of England with regard to their property rights; but even admitting the English woman's greater provocation, Mr. R. V. Campbell could not understand the argument urged in her behalf. If there were brutes of husbands just as there were brutes of wives, he would consent to the provision of easy remedies for the abuses; but he protested against the enactment of a general law of marriage based upon the supposition that husband and wife were bound to become enemies instead of on the understanding that there was to be a friendly union for life. There was no tide of public opinion in Scotland in favour of a change which would make a woman as independent after marriage as she was before it, and such a change, in his opinion, would, in the long run, be detrimental to the fair sex by shaking its title to a life-long contract. This speaker, in his closing words, made use of the unhappy expression that in minor matters—evidently meaning details—such as the custody of children, the law did require alteration. This roused the indignation of Mrs. McLaren, the sister of Mr. John Bright, who, with agitated voice but determined manner, expressed her anger at a subject so important to women as the custody of their children being talked of as a minor point. The section cheered, but Mrs. McLaren was disposed to discriminate between the applause of a mere outward gallantry and of a genuine admiration of her sentiments. She straightway lectured the men for the amused expression which she noticed on their faces as this serious subject was discussed, and sat down after telling them that what they really wanted was power, and while their sex professed in the marriage service to endow their wives with all their worldly goods, these ladies often did not really possess even the cloths on their backs. Another Scotch advocate, Mr. Andrew Jameson, ventured after this to express his wonder at the kind of husbands many lady speakers on this subject or their acquaintances had. Mr. McLaren was equal to the emergency, and jumping up declared, amid cheers and laughter, that only those ladies with good husbands could dare to speak on the question. Mr. Jameson, retiring from the controversy with Mrs. McLaren, attacked Miss Elmy's comparison of the married woman with the hired servant. He had heard, he said, of the young man who returned to his father exclaiming that he was no more worthy to be called a son, and asking to be made a hired servant, but he should be amazed if a cry was to come from the wives of the country to their husbands, "make us as hired servants." He repudiated the notion of men and women approaching each other as enemies on the subject of mutual rights, and rejected the proposal for life partnerships in which there should be no joint assets. It appeared in the long run that the advocates were on their side as extreme in their argument as they accused the ladies of being, for admissions had to be made of points in the law requiring amendment, and from one of their own faculty came the declaration that even the law of Scotland so much extolled for its superiority, was cruelly unjust in giving the husband the custody of children, even in infancy, and that the law of England, which the ladies had condemned, was, after all, the perfection of masculine selfishness.

The right of property in the woman is recognized by the Hindu law, but the Hindu woman is not considered an enemy of her husband. In this respect India is far ahead of England.

TWO COUNTIES—Galway and Mayo—which may be said to be the heart of the Land League organisation, have been proclaimed by the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland, and by virtue of an Act passed in the 16th year of William IV., entitled, "An Act to Consolidate the Laws Relating to the Constabulary Force in Ireland," to be in a "state of disturbance," and consequently to "require an additional establishment of police," the effect of which will be that these two counties will be charged with the entire expense of the maintenance of any number of police that the executive may in future deem it to be necessary, on any sudden emergency, to send to any district or to any meeting, or to any systematic defiance of the law, in any part within the bounds of the two counties. The Irish labourers' agitation has received a start in Wexford, throughout which county placards have been posted calling upon the labourers to engage in strife with the farmers. One of these appeals says:—"I ask you, how long are we going to stand this vile treatment from the hands of the farmers, when you all know they have no more right to the land than we have? The land shall be ours as well as the farmers'. Rise up! We are the strongest party in the land, the real bone and sinew, that will wrest part of the soil from our oppressors." It is a great pity that the Government has weakened its own hands by repealing the Peace Preservation Act.

THE ELECTION COMMISSIONERS of the United Kingdom continue to elicit extraordinary evidence of bribery at the late elections. At Chester the Commissioners examined Mr. Duncan, the Conservative election agent, with reference to the payment of £90 to one Richard Clancey, the head of a gang known as "Clancey's Guards," who were hired ostensibly to preserve order at the last election. Clancey, who received his authority to form a corps of "Guards" from Mr. Churton, was likewise examined, and gave an account of what he did and the money he received.—At Boston, the Commissioners took a large amount of evidence in proof of bribery.—It was stated at the Gloucester inquiry that £2,000 had been spent by the Conservatives in corrupt practices and £1,300 by the Liberals, sufficient, as one of the Commissioners observed, to bribe nearly the whole of the constituency.—Some remarkable evidence of wholesale bribery was given at Sandwich. It appears to have been pretty general for the voters to receive money from both sides. One received £3 from the Conservatives, £3 from the Liberals, and £3 to act as a detective to see that no bribery was carried on. He stated that as he could not discover any cases, he determined to make one himself. So much for Parliamentary party.

MR. MACKENZIE, one of the wealthiest men of England, is dead. It is said that he died worth upwards of four millions of money. He was the owner of about 70,000 acres of land in England and Scotland.

THE ST. PETERSBURG GAZETTE publishes some particulars respecting the recently discovered mine, which was laid as far back as last year near the Alexandrovsk railway-station, with the object of blowing up the Imperial train. The mine, it is stated, was divided into two partitions, each filled with dynamite and connected by a wire with the roadway adjacent to the railway track. On the approach of the Imperial train a carriage drawn by three horses came rapidly up on the roadway, but drove off after the train had passed. It is supposed the carriage contained an electric battery, and that the attempt proved unsuccessful on account of the wire having been accidentally cut.

TUESDAY, 9TH NOVEMBER.

THE LONDON GAZETTE announces that the Queen has been pleased to grant to Sir Charles R. Wilson, K. C M. G., C. B., and Major Evelyn Baring, C.S.I., her Royal licence to accept and wear the Insignia of the First Class of the Turkish Order of the Medji dieh; and Auckland Colvin, Esq., the Insignia of the Second Class of the same Order, which the Khedive of Egypt, authorised by his Imperial Majesty the Sultan, has been pleased to confer, in approbation of services while actually and entirely employed by the Khedive beyond her Majesty's dominions.

WE RECOMMEND to those, who are afflicted with crying babies, the following recipe of Dr. Ginery of Boston for the cure of the evil—it is nothing else than the use of the saw. At the first wild shriek of the saw the infant operated upon ceased to wail; two minutes later it was asleep. Since the first experiment Dr. Ginery has operated upon one hundred and seven crying babies, and his success in each case has been immediate and complete. Is there any cure for crying old babes, who cry not in the cradle but elsewhere?

SOME VERY INTERESTING statistics have been published by the French Society for promoting the use of horseflesh and the flesh of asses and mules as food, showing how steadily the consumption of these articles has been increasing in Paris and the provinces since the foundation of the society in 1866. The weight has increased from 171,300lb. in 1866 to 1,982,620lb. in 1879. In the principal cities of the provinces the consumption of horseflesh may be considered to have fairly taken root. At Marseilles in 1870, there were 599 horses eaten; 1,031 in 1875, and 1,533 in 1878. At Nancy, 165 in 1873, ove, 350 in 1876, and 705 in 1878; at Rheims, 291 in 1874, 423 in 1876, and 384 in 1878; at Lyons, 1839 in 1873, and 1,313 in 1875. The average price of horse meat is from 25c. to 30c. per lb. Each horse furnishes about 200 kilogrammes (4cwt.) of meat, which is capable of being prepared in many ways, such as *pot-au-feu*, boiled, roast, hashed, haricot, jugged, filet, &c.

PRIVATE advices from St. Petersburg show that the Russo-Chinese difficulty has entered upon a fresh and curious phase. The Marquis Tsing has presented Russia with a note in which China threatens to prohibit the exportation of Chinese corn to the province of the Amoor if the Czar does not early rescind the order forbidding the export of Russian corn to the Chinese in Kashgaria.

THE DOCTORS too have made a strike. We hear that a difference between the Governors and the medical staff of Guy's Hospital has become so sharp that the latter have retired in a body because the former will not resign. It is said that as usual a woman is at the bottom of the quarrel.

AT THE MEETING of the Legislative Council of His Grace the Governor of Fort St. George, held at Ootacamund on the 6th instant, the Hon'ble J. G. Coleman moved for leave to introduce a Bill "to incorporate the Madras Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association." He said that the word "Eurasian" was intended to include all persons of mixed descent direct or indirect. The word "Anglo-Indian" to describe Europeans permanently settled in South India and more particularly their descendants of pure European blood. Under Act of Parliament all Eurasians and all children of Europeans permanently settled in this country were Natives of India. The object of the Bill is to confer upon the Association defined legal status as a corporate body with a view to give the Association greater stability, to protect its interests and to enable it to carry on its various operations.

IT IS SAID that, the number of cigars smoked in Germany in 1878, was 6,504 millions. Besides those, the Germans used, during the same period, above 60,000 tons of tobacco, 8,000 tons of which had been prepared for snuff, and 700 tons for chewing. Do tobacco and thought flourish together?

WEDNESDAY, 10TH NOVEMBER.

THE MANUFACTURE of paper from the fibre of sugarcane is one of the methods of utilizing waste products which says the *Indian Agriculturalists* might well be started in India. The owners of plantations in the United States are endeavouring to arrange for the manufacture of the pressed cane into paper at the sugar factories, in order to avoid the cost of transporting the bulky raw material to distant paper mills. The cane required for one hogshead of sugar will produce a ton of fibre; and the only difficulty in the way of efficiently bleaching it, so as to give a perfectly white paper, is expected not to prove insurmountable.

A NEW industry has been introduced in connection with one of the Bombay cotton-mills. The National Spinning and Weaving Company of India have lately added a flour-mill branch to their business. The first cost of purchase of machinery &c., was about Rs. 1,700. The first quality of flour is supplied to some of the local mills for sizing cloth, and other qualities are sold at shops opened by the company in different parts of the city. The very first start has resulted in a profit; and the new industry promises to be very successful in the future. Flour-mills are plentiful in Calcutta and seem to be paying.

AN AMERICAN firm is said to have turned out a big plough. It is attached to a railway car, and can make one mile of excavation, 2 feet deep and 3 feet wide, every four hours, thus doing the work of about 1,000 men. The beam is of swamp oak, 8 inches by 14 inches. Its total weight is about 1,700lbs.

A RANGOON PAPER says that "steps are being taken by Mr. Routledge's agent in Bassein to obtain a site on the Thongzai river for a bamboo paper-making factory. The spot is said to be a good one to select, as bamboos can be floated down the Thongzai river nearly all the year round. They exist in millions, a few miles from the town, which is also on the line of railway, a convenience in the matter of transport."

THE AMERICAN PAPERS are full of descriptions of the largest farm on the Western continent, the famous Dalrymple Farm. This farm contains no less than 36,000 acres of arable lands, of which 24,000 acres are under wheat and 12,000 acres under oats. To harvest this crop 125 reaping machines were used, worked by 375 horses and mules. The Wheat produce of this huge farm is calculated for this year at 432,000 bushels, about 900 American cart loads. That is to say, the farm would need 45 trains of 20 cars, each to carry off its wheat crop.

A SUMMARY of agricultural returns for Great Britain for 1880, shows that the number of acres under wheat in the present year is 2,909,148, or an increase of 18,904 over 1879. The number of acres under barley is 2,467,831, a falling off of 199,345 as compared with last year. The number of acres under oats is 2,797,905, an increase of 140,277. The number of acres under potatoes is 550,931 against 541,344 last year, or an increase of 9,587. The number of acres planted with hops was 66,737, or a decrease of 934. The return of live stock shows that the cattle in the United Kingdom in the present year is 5,912,046, against 5,856,356 last year, or an increase of 55,690. The number of sheep and lambs is 26,621,724, or a falling off of 1,535,356 compared with 1879. The number of pigs is 2,000,722, being 99837 fewer than ast year.

A TERRIFIC storm very like a cyclone blew in the vicinity of Jakwara station, 340 miles up the B. B. and C. I. Railway line, on the 30th October last between 3 and 7 P. M. It was accompanied by hail-stones as large as a man's hand. Large pepul trees were uprooted and fell, also a number of babul and neem trees. A portion of the line of Railway was completely blocked by the fallen trees. Great havoc has been made in the trees along the line. Branches 6 to 8 inches in diameter were snapped across, and carried bodily away high in air over the cactors hedges and deposited several yards from the line. Several persons received injuries but none died.

THURSDAY, 11TH NOVEMBER.

THE SOCIETY for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is doing very good work. Its agent Mr. Gibson prosecuted some snipe sellers who exposed for sale at the new market snipes tightly bound together by the legs in batches of five. The Magistrate fined them Rs. 3 each We would invite the attention of the Society and its agents to the treatment, which the helpless sucking pigs receive at the hands of their sellers. These pigs are bagged at about noon or 1 P. M. at the nurseries at Chitpore and Burranagore and are not delivered to the purchasers, of whom the Great Eastern Hotel is the chief customer, before 5 P. M. In some cases the poor things so remain the whole night and are not slaughtered before noon of the next day.

THE DEATHS in Calcutta during the week ending 30th October last were 245, of which 16 were from cholera, 2 from small-pox, 85 from fevers, 28 from bowel complaints, 7 from accidents, 14 from pthisis and asthma, 35 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Eight children were still-born; 66 died between the ages of 15 days and under and above 15 days and under one year. Thirty-seven persons died at the age of 60 years and upwards.

SOME IDEA of the expansion of the money order system under the Post Office in the Madras Presidency may be formed from the following figures:—In Madras, Bangalore, Madura, and Trichinopoly the total value of money orders issued and paid were respectively more than 6¾ lakhs and 12½ lakhs during the nine months from January, to September of the current year. Taking any of these places the number of orders issued and paid has doubled and trebled the figures of January, the month in which the Post Office took up the business. The same thing has occurred every-where, and it must be so. Before January last money orders were issued from and paid at places where there are district treasuries, that is from district head quarters only, now every Post Office is a money order office, and there are from 25 to 30 post offices large and small in every district. The change has however slightly affected the postal revenue, small remittances are not much sent through the Post Office in registered covers.

THE DEATHS in the Punjab during the week ending, the 16th October last, according to the statistics of the Sanitary Commissioner were 9,742 exclusive of the districts of Peshawar and the rural circles of Umballa, Bunnu and Kohat. Of this number only 12 were from cholera and 6,755 from fevers of all kinds. Last year in the corresponding week the fever deaths were 7,993.

THE COMPETITION of the Indian Mill-owners has told upon the Jute industry of Dundee. We see it stated that during the nine months ending September last the quantity of jute carried to Dundee from Calcutta and Chittagong was 481,362 bales against 679,073 bales in the corresponding period of 1879. This cargo was borne in vessels with a tonnage of 69,130 tons, last year the number of vessels which sailed from India was 72 registering 30,288 tons.

WE HAVE received an account of a scandalous fracas which occurred at Dinapore on the night of the 2nd instant, in which the proceedings of the Police, if the report be correct in all its details, would appear to have been simply disgraceful. As the case is before the Magistrate, we reserve all comments until its final disposal.

FRIDAY, 12TH NOVEMBER.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy has made a donation of Rs. 1,000 to the building fund of the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College at Alighur, and has also become an annual subscriber of Rs. 500.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy and party arrived at Lahore from Amritsar at 4 P. M. of the 10th instant. At the former place His Excellency visited the golden temple, inspected the exhibition in a room of the Municipal office where a number of artizans were working at the Arts manufactures of the Punjab. His Excellency next drove to the Alexandra Girls' School, went over the school and expressed his satisfaction, he subsequently visited Fort Govindgurh and other places of interest. His Excellency recieved an address from the Amritsar Municipality on which occasion a large body of native gentlemen assembled to welcome him. The addressees, after referring with satisfaction to the close of the Affghan war and the prospects of resumption of commercial connections with Kabul prayed that the scheme of a Railway between Amritsar and Pathan Jote would receive early consideration and approval. Lord Ripon expressing gratification at the opportunity of visiting Amritsar, thanked the Municipality for the cordial reception accorded to him and the loyal sentiments expressed, and rejoiced at the prospects of restored peace. His Excellency then congratulated them on the part taken by the Punjab troops in the last two years' operation in Affghanistan and promised that the Railway scheme brought to notice would receive full and ample consideration of Government. The Native Christians of the Punjab presented an address to which His Excellency replied in handsome terms.

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal having offered certain conditions, on which he would be willing to give substantial aid to the Calcutta Public Library, and assist the Council in placing the institution on a proper basis, and making it useful to all classes of the community, the latter have withdrawn their application for a grant-in-aid. The conditions proposed were that the management of the Library shall be placed in the hands of a Board consisting of the Director of Public Instruction as President, with two members nominated by Government, two by the proprietors, and one by the subscribers. We may have something to say on the subject hereafter.

MR. STANHOPE, late the Conservative Under-Secretary for India is reported to have said at a public meeting that the best thing he remembers to have done during his connexion with the India Office was to assist in the part abolition of the Indian Cotton duties. He evidently cared more for vociferating Manchester than for mute India.

THEIR HIGHNESSES the Maharaja of Pattiala and the Maharajas of Jhind and Nabha are said to have subscribed Rs. 1,00,000 and Rs. 50,000 respectively to the Patriotic Fund. The Bombay subscriptions to this fund now amount to Rs. 1,44,993.

INDIAN TEA has met with a very favorable reception at Melbourne, the prices fetched were in every case above those ruling in the London market at the time of their shipment to Australia.

WE ARE glad to note that efforts will be made to obtain from the Secretary of State some recognition of the literary merits and services of the late Revd. M. A. Sherring of Benares.

WE ARE glad to learn that our beneficent countryman Babu Kalikisto Tagore has contributed Rs. 5000 in aid of the Barisal school building fund.

We also learn that Newab Ashanoolla Khan Bahadur has made a donation of Rs. 2000 in aid of the same object.

SATURDAY, 13TH NOVEMBER.

WE HOPE the Resolution of Sir Ashley Eden on Eurasian education will have taught the *Anglo-Indian*, which lately clamoured for his retirement on the score of his failing health, that His Honor has not lost his usual health and strength. The words employed in the Resolution would have perhaps rung the louder, if, as a morning contemporary puts it, the subject had been "an agricultural Buck" and not an "ecclesiastical Baly."

WE ARE glad to learn that Raja Kristendar Roy of Bolibar has made a donation of Rs. 1000 in aid of the funds of the Calcutta Zoological Gardens.

A HINDU WOMAN named Hurro Bewah residing at Boituckhana died last week at the unusually advanced age of one hundred and twenty-one years.

HERE ARE Some interesting particulars of the new marriage of the Czar of Russia. The Princess Dolgorouki has been married to the Emperor as the younger niece of the Governor-General of Moscow, and not as the sister of Count Albetvski. The negotiations respecting the future position of the Emperor's wife and her children are still pending. It is proposed that the latter shall be recognised as princes of the blood, and rank immediately after the Grand Dukes. Should the Czarewitch consent to this arrangement the Emperor will appoint him co-regent, and transfer to him the reins of government, His Majesty retaining his imperial privileges and retiring permanently to Livadia.

THE ABOVE-NAMED Princess, it is whispered—though the assertion is denied in many quarters—is not the first of her family who has stood on terms of special intimacy with the Imperial House, and more particularly with the Czar Alexander. Her elder sister, now the wife of General Albedinski, the Governor-General of Warsaw, many years ago, it is said, stood in the same relation to the present Czar as she subsequently occupied herself. With the younger sister it is probable that the Imperial connection would have been as transient as the Czar's numerous earlier intimacies of a similar character, except for the fact that the acquaintance commenced at a period when the monarch had already passed prime of life, while on the Princess's side it was supported by rare mental gifts and graces of disposition and character, which, not to speak of stature, figure, and other attractive personal qualities, existed in a remarkable degree in the younger Princess Dolgorouki. The Princess is a descendant of a noble family of great antiquity, one of the few families claiming the honorable title of Rurikovitchi, that is, direct descendants of Rurik, the Waragian founder of the Russian Empire.

IT IS stated that after all Mr. W. C. Bonnerji has not yet been offered the appointment of Standing Counsel to Government. We hear that he is one of four barristers, who have been nominated to this office, but that the Government has not yet come to any final decision on the subject.

DR. J. B. TRAILL, in the *Philadelphia Star*, says:

"We shall not have to wait long for the appearance of the expected pestilences, for we are approaching a very pestilential period. Jupiter 1000 times as large as the earth, revolves round the sun every twelve years, Saturn once in about thirty years. Neptune once in 164 years and Uranus once in 64 years. The perihelion of all these planets does not occur at the same juncture of time oftener than once in thousands of years. In the sixth century and again in the sixteenth century the first three were coincidently in perihelion and those were the most pestilential periods of the Christian era. The perihelion periods of Jupiter and Saturn coincide with the extensive prevalence of plague, cholera and other epidemics But we have now to contemplate the effect of the near approach to the sun of all these four planets coincidently. The obvious deduction from this fact and theory is that the changed condition of the atmosphere consequent on the interference with or abstraction of the unusual amount of light and heat will be increasingly unfavorable to life and health on our globe from the present time to 1885 after which they will gradually diminish.

This is bad news for the world.

THE BOMBAY REVIEW has the following:

We suppose the Marquis of Ripon could not help himself; but it is humiliating to India and its administration to see Sir John Strachey again invested with vice-regal powers when he ought long ago to have been relegated to the stately obscurity of—Bath. And what is this about Mr. R. B. Chapman being permitted to 'hang on' until the next Budget? His share of responsibility for the Micawber-Independence-of-India fiasco of last March is sufficiently well known. No effectual improvement can be obtained in executive administration while the loose system prevails under which the higher the salary the greater is the immunity from justly deserved penalties.

IT IS stated that the total number of candidates for the ensuing Entrance Examination in the Calcutta University is 2,795.

MR. B. W. Currie, the newly appointed member of the Indian Council, is a partner in the well known Whig banking firm of Glyn, Mills, Currie and Co.

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WE ARE glad to notice that Mr. B. C. Gupta and Mr. C. P. Casperz of the Civil Service have obtained respectively the authorized rewards of Rs. 2000, and Rs. 1000, the first for high proficiency in Persian and the second for the same in Bengali.

WE ARE sorry to note a division in the Indian Association, Lahore. The President, Vice-Presidents, and several members of the Committee repudiate the education memorial of the Association, which we noticed last week. We regret much this division on a subject of such vast national importance.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—1. Progress Report of Forest Administration in Assam for 1879-80. 2. A Catalogue of Sanskrit Manuscripts in the Library of His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaneer, compiled by Rajendralala Mitra, L.L.D. C.I.E.. 3. Notices of Sanskrit Manuscripts Vol. V. Part II. No. 15. By Rajendralala Mitra L.L.D. C.I.E. 4. Surveyor's Staff, a very useful, handy and simple instrument for Surveyors, Ameens, Railway, Architectural and Road Engineers both for surveying, laying out, demarkation and construction purposes &c., By Naryan Chunder Chatterjea, N. B. S. Railway, Saidpur. 5. Sylhet, what I have seen, read and heard of it. By Sumbhoochunder Dey B.A. B.L. 6. Messrs. John Dickenson & Co.'s Monthly Price List of printing paper, cards, envelopes &c., for November, 1880. 7. Suttya-Purinyam—a poem in Saskrit verse. By Chundekant Turkalankar of Sherepore, Mymensing. 8. Anund Turungini—a prayer in Sanskrit verse. By the same author. 9. Tutwaboli—a disquisition on Metaphysics and Theology in Sanskrit with notes. By the same author. 10. Bunga-Durshana, for Assin 1287, B. E.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Joyrampore, a village in the Choadanga sub-division of the Nuddea District, gives a doleful account of the ravages committed by the epidemic fever. It has spread over the whole district, but fortunately, according to our correspondent, the deaths are not inproportion to the attacks. We are sorry to learn that the people are suffering much from want of medicines and proper medical aid.

WE HAVE received the following telegram from the Press Commissioner:

Lahore 13th November.—Her Majesty theQueen-Empress has graciously sanctioned six clasps for Ali Musjid Pywar Kotal Charasiah Cabul Ahmed Khel and Candahar, and Star for General Roberts' march.

THE SUNDAY MIRROR says that a Native of Bengal has applied to the London University for permission to compete for its B. A. Examination from this country, and that the governing body have shown a disposition to comply with his request, provided his application is sent through the proper channel.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, November 7.—The Solicitor of the Irish Land League has entered a formal appearance, and demanded the particulars of the charges against those indicted.

7. The Board of Trade returns show the imports for the past month to amount to £27,437,500, showing a decrease of £4 875,000. The returns for exports amount to £18,687,500, showing an increase of £1,000,000 as compared with last year.

7.— The Ship *Lord Northbrook*, which left Calcutta on 29th May for London, has been met with off the Azores burnt to the water's edge.

10. At the Guildhall banquet last night, Mr. Gladstone dwelt on the anxieties of the Government which he said chiefly related to Ireland. The abundant harvest had not improved the social condition of the Irish people, and the Government would examine into and ask Parliament to deal with the subject of the grievances connected with the land. He also animadverted upon the recent violent proceedings in Ireland, and said that the maintenance of order was a duty prior to any other, and that possibly the Government would require additional powers to preserve peace. He congratulated the country on the reduction of the British forces in Afghanistan, and said that he sought the fulfilment of the Treaty of Berlin and the improvement of all the races in Turkey with the smallest amount of change possible. He also dwelt upon the usefulness of the European Concert, and concluded by announcing that "the Sultan himself has this day telegraphed the immediate surrender of Dulcigno."

10. Doctor Hunter has delivered a lecture at Edinburgh which presented a discouraging survey of the condition of the people of India. Their struggle for life, he said, was harder owing to the increase of population which the construction of irrigation works and improved husbandry tend to augment. The only remedy he believed, was with the people themselves, which involves changes in their domestic and social life. The condition of Bengal and Ireland is analogous, and Doctor Hunter believes the peasantry will win the day.

11. Lady Ripon and her son, Earl de Grey, have started for India.

12. The Press generally, English and Foreign, approve of Mr. Gladstone's speech at the Guildhall Banquet.

Constantinople November 6.—Dervish Pasha is negotiating with the Albanian Chiefs, and has demanded their submission.

8.—Reinforcements are being sent to Dervish Pasha. Riza Pasha has left Albania for Constantinople.

10.—The Khurdish position is besieged by Taimur Pasha. The invasion of the Persian provinces by the Khurds is increasing.

11.—The Albanian Chiefs have consented to the cession of Dulcigno.

Paris November 10.—The resignation of the French Ministry remains in abeyance.

11.—M. Baudry Dasson refusing to submit to his exclusion from the Chamber of Deputies for using violent language, was expelled by soldiers. The Deputies of the Right supported him in his refusal.

12.—The Chamber of Deputies has passed a vote of confidence in the Ministry and their resignation has been withdrawn.

9.—The French Chambers were opened to-day. In consequence of an adverse vote on the question of business procedure the Ministry has resigned.

St. Petersburg November 8.—Owing to a rise in prices the RussianGovernment have threatened to transport the principal grain merchants.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210 Bow-Bazar Street.)

Lecture by Babu Tarra Prasanna Roy, F. C. S., F. I. C. on Wednesday, the 17th Inst., at 4½ P. M.

Subject: Carbonic Oxide.

Lecture by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on Thursday, the 18th Inst., at 7 P. M.

Subject: Applications of Polarized Light.

Practical class in Chemistry under Baboo Tara Prasanna Roy, F. C. S. F. I. C., on Saturday, the 20th Inst., at 3 P. M.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1880.

THE REPORT OF THE RENT-LAW COMMISSION.

XVI.

WE will conclude our review of the landed systems of Europe by taking a rapid glance at the system, which prevails in the United States.

UNITED STATES.

The system of land occupation in the United States of America may be generally described as by small proprietors. The proprietary class throughout the country is, moreover, rapidly on the increase, whilst that of the tenancy is diminishing and is principally supplied by immigration. The theory and practice of the country is for every man to own land as soon as possible. The term of landlord is an obnoxious one. The American people are very averse to being tenants and anxious to be masters of the soil, and are content to own, if nothing else, a small homestead, a mechanic's home, a comfortable dwelling-house in compact towns, with a lot of land of from 50ft by 100ft about it. In the sparsely-peopled portions of the country a tenancy for a term of years may be said to exist only in exceptional cases. Land is so cheap there that every provident man may own land in fee. The possession of land of itself does not bestow on a man, as it does in Europe, a title to consideration; indeed, its possession in large quantities frequently reacts prejudicially to his interests as attaching to him a taint of aristocracy which is distasteful to the masses of the American people. Again, investment in land, except that held in cities, is not, as a rule, so profitable as many others. Railway, bank and insurance stock and mortgage bonds, for instance, return a greater percentage for money ranging from 6 to 20 per cent. There are, moreover, heavy taxes to be paid on land. The Government of the United States may be termed the great landlord of the country, and is ever willing to sell its unoccupied acres to the first bidder, granting him, at the same time, every facility in the way of payment.

Tenancy.—As already stated tenancy cannot be said to exist as a system in the United States. There are, however, exceptions to the rule in Massachusetts; farms of various sizes are rented, varying from 30 to 500 acres. There is no general system for renting them. They are frequently let on shares. In California lands are let to tenants amounting to seldom less than 80, and sometimes to as much as 8,000 acres. No lease of agricultural land can be let for a longer term than ten years. By Act of the Constitution of the State of New York adopted in 1846, it is declared "that all feudal tenures are abolished except rents and services heretofore lawfully created or reserved. No lease or grant of agricultural land for a longer period than twelve years, in which shall be reserved any rent or service of any kind, shall be valid. All fines, quarter sales, or other restraints or alienation of land shall be invalid hereafter." The Constitution adopted in Michigan in 1850 provides that—"No lease or grant hereafter in agricultural land for a longer period than twelve years reserving any rank or service of any kind shall be valid." Lands are appropriated by the constitution for the support of agricultural schools; but no facilities are given to individuals in the way of loans to purchase land. The lands belonging to the State which have been ceded by the Federal Government are generally sold for a portion cash and the rest on credit with interest. Tenancy is created both by parol and by written agreement; but most generally by the latter. Long terms are not used in the leasing of farm lands. When no written agreement has been made the law declares that the tenant shall quit by notice. Should he refuse to do so, the matter goes before the Competent Tribunal. If a tenant pays rent half-yearly, he is entitled to three months', and if annually to six months' notice. In the State of Pennsylvania, in cases where any lease exceeds three years, if not in writing, and signed by the parties, it has only the effect of a lease at will, terminating at the end of a year. When there is no agreement as to the time, the presumption of law is that it is a lease for one year.

Rent.—The amount of rent is fixed by agreement, and is payable in money or in shares of produce; say, one-fourth to one-fifth of the crop as the parties may contract. Formerly, tenancies were frequently fixed to be paid by kind, but they have been in most instances commuted for the money value of the articles that had to be given. As an example of such payment by kind may be cited a farm of 174 acres in the State of New York (one of the Livingstone manor farms) which was leased for twenty bushels of wheat and six hens annually, and that since been commuted into a 50 dollars (7*l.* 10*s.*) a year rental. In the Southern States it has become usual to let out farms to tenants on condition of receiving as rent some agricultural produce. A prevalent mode of letting land in Virginia is as follows:—A landowner, say, lets his farm,—may be of 700 acres,—to a tenant for one year, and receives as rent two-fifths of the agricultural produce, such as grain, hay, &c., and one-half of the fruit, poultry, and produce of live-stock; the tenant takes the remainder, works the farm, and finds his own agricultural implements. In cases where the landowner *only* gives the land, the labourer becomes practically a tenant, paying one-quarter of the cotton and one-third of the corn as rent, and keeping fences, &c. in repair, and finding his own teams, tools, seeds &c., If the landowner furnishes the latter articles the crops are divided. In the wages system the monthly pay varies from 5 to 15 dollars (15*s.* to 2*l.* 5*s.*), sometimes more according to the value of the labourer, and whether rations are given or not. Payments are, in most cases, made yearly—pay day coming just before Christmas. Occasionally the planters give the hands half of each week and all the land they can cultivate to themselves, paying wages for the remaining three days. As a general rule, in the United States the proprietors pay the taxes. The contract is usually a written one. If both parties are agreeable, the contract is continued year by year; if not, three to six months' notice must be given, which condition is inserted in the contract. The amount of rent is usually regulated by competition. Money rents are generally payable quarterly or half-yearly. There is no legal restriction upon the amount of rent which a landlord may demand. The amount is fixed by agreement. The terms of a contract, when once made, cannot be arbitrarily altered; and if the tenant remains in the land after the expiration of the lease, he can only be held for the same amount of rent named in the lease. The legal means for the recovery of rent and other claims in most of the States is by process of the common law remedy of distress by the landlord, of replevin by the tenant. In some of the States the landlord is driven to a summary proceeding to establish the amount due, and this amount is a preferred lien on the tenant's property on the premises, or wherever the same may be found, if removed after proceedings commenced. In the State of Maryland property can be pursued for thirty days, and the rent recovered by its sale, even if it has passed into other occupancy.

Evictions.—Evictions of tenants holding over or where leases have been forfeited by their

own terms and conditions for non-payment of rent or other cause stipulated between the parties, are by a summary process before a Justice of the Peace, usually with right of trial by jury if the matter in controversy be of the value of 20 dollars (3*l.*) These proceedings are ordinarily terminable in ten days, in some of the states in less time. The case takes the ordinary course of trial at common law. No special Statutes exist according time to tenants to redeem but the equitable jurisdiction to relieve against forfeitures obtains in most, if not all, of the States upon the same principle as prevails in England. Evictions are of very rare occurrence in the United States, at least among farmers, among mechanics and persons living in rented dwellings they sometimes take place, Evictions are generally caused from default of rent.

Repairs.—Permanent repairs are usually made by the landlord. The law recognizes no right in the tenant to any improvement made except under covenant in his lease.

Improvement.—Improvements made upon buildings become part of the real estate and the property of the landlord. Improvements and fixtures made by the tenant, for the purpose of trade and commerce, are removeable by him. Otherwise the subject is regulated by the convention of the parties, and not by legislation. It is frequently stipulated in the agreement for the landlord to take the improvements made on a leased property, or the tenant to buy the ground, each at an appraised value, at some specified time. Tenants have no means of raising loans for the improvement of the farms leased by them: from the Government, or banks chartered by the Government, or by special law. If a tenant raises money for the improvement of the farm he occupies he must raise it on his personal credit, or that of his friends, from neighbours or banks. Loans would in this case require the same conditions as in other transactions, and be contracted at the rate of interest obtaining in the particular State where contracted. Tenures resembling the copyholds of England are unknown in the United States. But two kinds of tenures exist —that of absolute ownership, and that of lessee. The relations between landlords and tenants are, as a rule, friendly and beneficial, resting upon law, and not upon custom. No legislative interference is required. The mode of cultivation by tenants is the ordinary and general mode of cultivation of farm land. Where there is sufficient fertility to make grain or grass growing profitable, the cultivation of the farm, employment of labour, mode and standard of living, solvency, independence, and general circumstances and character of the tenants are about equal to that of the small proprietors. There is in the farming districts scarcely any perceptible difference in any respect between those who live on rented farms and those who farm their own lands, except perhaps in the superior credit that a landowner commands in money transactions arising from the ownership of real estate. Tenants may, to some extent, live a little more generously and freer from care than many of those who own land. Many of the landowners in this country are persons who, by their own industry and rigid economy, have accumulated some funds, with which they have bought, and but partially paid for, the land they own. In all such cases, it requires persistent effort and close economy for years to clear off the remaining debt. Tenants receive no assistance by law, public credit, or otherwise to become owners of their holdings or other farms. A tenant is entirely dependent on his own exertions and personal credit in the matter of buying property.

THE BEHAR LANDHOLDERS ON THE NEW RENT BILL.

THE Behar Landholders' Association, headed by the premier Zemindar, the Maharaja of Durbangha, held a general meeting on the 5th instant to protest against the new Rent Bill. We are glad to observe that the Maharaja spoke out with perfect frankness. He characterizes the Bill as "altogether one-sided," and "calculated to give rise to immense litigation, annoyance, and heavy loss to landholders with an advantage to ryots." After discussing some of the details of the Bill, the Maharaja remarked: "This Act, if passed, would repeal in a great measure the permanent settlement, as, under the provisions of it, the Zemindar's proprietary right will gradually disappear, the ryots eventually acquiring new and absolute rights. The Zemindar will become a mere receiver of rents fixed, not by himself but by Government which he will find extremely difficult to realise. His revenues will be embarrassed, and his payments to Government will assuredly become irregular; in fact, if the new Act is carried the regime of Zemindars must decline gradually, and with it the general contentment and prosperity of the ryots. Mahajans will be resorted to, and they alone will be those benefited by an Act which in no way concerns them. The extension of occupancy rights will press very heavily on the Proprietors, and it seems to me that special provisions for allowing occupancy rights to be acquired, are required to be framed to meet the peculiar circumstances of Rungpore and Dinagepore Jotes only, and should be legislated for specially, but the landlords in other parts of Bengal should not be made to suffer in order that relief may be given to cultivators in those jotes." A memorial was adopted, to which is appended a very full note commenting on the detailed provisions of the Bill. The memorial notices that the original object of the Rent Commission was thus set forth in the Resolution of Government constituting it: "The Lieutenant Governor, it will be remembered, in view of the loud and constant complaints put forward by the Zemindars as to the difficulty under the present law of collecting even undisputed rents, was anxious to provide them at an early date with a reasonably summary procedure to enable them to overcome the passive resistance of their ryots, provided that the ryot's tenure was at the same time so protected and strengthened as to obviate any fear of their being made to suffer unduly through process." The policy, as the memorialists justly remark, apparently was to reconcile the Zemindars to the new responsibility cast upon them of collecting the Road and Public Works Cesses from the ryots, and of punctually meeting the Government demand on these accounts, by affording them increased facilities in the collection of their rents The new Bill does not fulfil the pledge which had been repeatedly given by Government to the Zemindars. Far from facilitating the recovery of arrears of rent the memorialists point out there are proposed in the Bill "several radical changes in favour of the ryot's trenching upon the vested rights of the zemindars, and no new rights, no new advantages conceded to the Zemindars in lieu. In so far therefore as legislative interference has been deemed necessary to satisfy the requirements of the above lines of policy, it becomes absolutely unnecessary when the few Bengal Zemindars who were loud in their complaints as to the difficulties experienced under the present law of collecting and enhancing rents now, in their wisdom see that a remedy for the cause of their complaints is not possible even with the unsettlement of all the existing laws and the confiscation of half of their rights. The memorialists thus dissent from the conclusions of the Rent Commission. The Commission state that the advantages offered by the Bill to landlords are a full equivalent for anything proposed to be given to the ryots. The memorialists reply that "while on the ryot's side the rights are substantial and new, and so much substracted from the sum of Zemindar's rights as guaranteed to the Zemindar under the Permanent Settlement, the advantages offered to the Zemindars are nil." The Commission remark that the power of the legislature to re-distribute property in land at any time when such re-distribution is required in the interest of the entire community is undoubted. The memorialists reply:

> Your memorialists beg to submit that the gravest necessity in the interest of the entire community would alone justify the redistribution of property specially when the Government is solemnly pledged to protect for all time to come the property of the Zemindar as it was recognized at the date of the Permanent Settlement and on the faith of such pledge private contracts have been entered into, and much valuable consideration has since passed. Your humble memorialists fail to see how the pleas of necessity can be brought forward to justify encroachments on the jamindar's rights in the present instance.
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> The majority of the Commission while admitting that compensations are allowed by all civilized legistures when the redistribution has for its immediate result the impairment of existing rights, think that nothing contained in the draft Bill constitutes such a case. Your memorialists have simply to refer in reply to the special provision for Behar under one section of which rent payable in kind is not to exceed half the gross produce.
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> Now as a matter of fact, in many instances the Zemindar's proportion in Bhowli tenures is one 9th of the produce and the immediate result in these cases when the Zamindari renta. is Rs. 9000 will be to reduce it to Rs. 8000. As your memorialists show in their note the effect of most of the provisions is the immediate impairment of Zamindari right.

In conclusion the memorialists show how the new Bill will violate the Permanent Settlement:

> It could not have been ever contemplated that the reservation of power to enact laws for the ryots welfare would carry with it the power to create new rights in their favour without the consent of the Zemindars for if that was so, the pernament settlement would mean nothing. It is not alone by increasing the amount of fixed assessment that the permanent settlement is broken, but also by impairing in other ways the existing right of Zemindars, and as it was never intended at the date of the Permanent Settlement that the amount of public revenue should be ever enhanced, it was never contemplated at that date that Government should do anything that would in any way deteriorate the value of Zamindar property. Your memorialists, imbued, as they have always been with a high regard for the honour, integrity, and good faith of the British Government, can never believe that your Honour whose administration has been always marked by these high principles of action will countenance a measure which will vitally affect the existing zemindari rights.

We propose to notice in a future issue the Notes which accompanies the memorial.

We are glad to observe that the Behar Zemindars have taken the lead in offering an organized opposition to the new Bill. The comprehensive character of the Bill is said to be chiefly due to the peculiar circumstances of the Behar peasantry. For some years past the reader is aware attention has been directed to this subject. Successive Lieutenant-Governors from Sir George Campbell to Sir Ashley Eden have publicly noticed it. Of late Mr. O'Donnell's pamphlet entitled "the Ruin of an Indian Province," coming as it has in the midst of Irish land agitation, has put an additional pressure upon Government for legislation upon the subject. This pamphlet has been the theme of newspaper discussion in England, Parliamentary interpellations, and as it is believed of official despatches from the Indian Office. When the question of the proposed land law reform is intimately connected with the condition of the agricultural population of Behar, the Behar landholders would have acted wisely in setting public opinion aright anent it. But in our humble opinion it is not sufficient for them to discuss the provisions of the Bill in the abstract, to analyze the questions of *meum and tuum* as viewed by the Rent Commission, and to expose the injustice which the innovations proposed in the Bill involve. They ought to tell the Government what the condition of the Behar peasantry really is, whether the present rate of rent actually trenches upon the means of their subsistence, and that if the condition of the tenantry is really depressed to what is it principally due. We hold that the legislature has no right to interfere, if there is no necessity for interference. We must confess that the Rent Commission have not even attempted to make out a case for interference, but the Behar landholders will immensely strengthen their own position, if they can prove that there is no necessity whatever for such intereference.

WHY KEEP INDIA?

SUCH is the title of an article contributed by Mr. Grant Allen to the October number of the *Contemporary Review*. The writer proposes to himself the question—*Why keep India?* and then proceeds to answer it. This is not the first time that this important question has been asked. It has been discussed during the past few years both on the platform and in the periodical press. Mr. Grant Allen entirely denies the value and usefulness of India to England. He contends that India "is of no real use at all to us; that we should be richer, stronger, better, and happier without it; that we are cramped, distracted and impoverished by it." And he points out that the possession of India compels England to "engage in diplomatic quarrels and often in actual hostilities in Europe; that it tends to weaken our military strength; that our trade with

India would not materially suffer through the loss of our rule; that the greatness of a nation does not depend on the mere extent of its territories or the number of its alien subjects; and that a free country cannot govern despotically without some loss of moral strength." On these grounds, Mr. Grant Allen exhorts "the industrial public, the manufacturers and artisans, the mercantile body, the Non-conformists, and the other elements of the classes opposed to the military spirit to give up India." He is, however, sensible enough to understand that the English public is not likely to respond to his appeal, because "every body has friends in India"; and every-body "is bound up with the existing system: the professional, and even to some exent, the manufacturing classes, as well as the territorial and official classes, are deeply interested in its maintenance."

Now, when every body in the British Isles is, by Mr. Grant Allen's own admission, interested in the maintenance of the Indian Empire, with what show of reason can he, we would ask, contend, that India is of no value and use whatever to England? The advantages, which England derives from the possession of India are obvious to all, who have eyes to see and who make a proper use of their organs of vision. It may be that India pays no direct tribute to her mistress such as Rome used to exact from her dependencies. But then she pays an enormous tribute indirectly. The country is subjected to a yearly drain of more than 20 millions sterling in the shape of home and other charges. Mr. Robert Lowe (now Lord Sherbrook) in an article in the *Fortnightly Review* published about two years ago, calculated that had Rome been mistress of India, she would have exacted from her an annual tribute of some 18 millions. The yearly tribute which India pays to England, though indirectly, is much more than this sum. Nor is this the sole or even the main advantage which England derives from the possession of India. Mr. Grant Allen himself admits that the cotton manufacturers of Lancashire are pocketing no less a sum than five millions a year from the Indian cotton trade. We should have very much liked to see Mr. Grant Allen give a fair estimate of the profits which England derives from the whole of her Indian trade. Everybody knows that these profits are considerable, if not enormous. But then Mr. Grant Allen argues that England's trade with India would not materially suffer from the disappearance of British rule in this country. Few intelligent persons would be disposed to agree with him on this point. One of the first effects of the loss of English rule in India will be the collapse of England's valuable trade with this country. It is a matter of history that in order to support and develope her trade with India England has crippled our national industry and suppressed the indigenous manufacturers. Even for the supply of a necessary of life and health like salt, we have been made to depend, in a great measure, upon a foreign country thousands of miles across the sea. This would never have happened had not India been under English rule. No other foreign ruler of India would give the same facilities and encouragement for the extension and development of England's trade with this country. If the Russians, for instance, get possession of India, their first act will be to subject the English trade to severe restrictions. Russia has carefully excluded English goods from whatever territory she has acquired in Asia. It is, therefore, idle to contend that England's trade with India would not suffer materially from the loss of her rule in this country. Again, we should have very much liked to see Mr. Grant Allen give the world a fair idea of the number of the British people who are deriving, in some shape or other, the means of their support from India. All places of power and emolument are reserved for men of the ruling race. The children of the soil have been reduced to the position of mere hewers of wood and drawers of water. The Civil and Military services and the higher appointments in the Uncovenanted Service are the monopoly of Europeans. Then sixty thousand Englishmen find employment as soldiers in India. If these men were not provided for here in this way, they would have rendered the struggle for life among the working classes at home much more difficult than it already is. Besides those who are employed in the various departments of the public service, thousands of Englishmen are accumulating wealth in this country, as indigo-planters, tea-planters, coffee-planters &c. &c., Mr. Grant Allen, in estimating the value of India to England conveniently overlooks or ignores all this. There can be no manner of doubt that the loss of India will materially affect the condition of the middle and working classes in Great Britain and Ireland. How Mr. Grant Allen can, in the teeth of these hard facts, say that "the material benefits of our tenure of India are illusory," passes our comprehension. It is mere waste of time and energy to argue with people, who are determined not to see things even though they be as clear and unmistakable as the sun at midday. There is yet another consideration which should not be lost sight of. India, it has been truly said, is the brightest jewel in the British Crown. Let England be deprived of India and she will at once sink into the position of an insignificant power like Belgium or Holland. We have Mr. Grant Allen's own admission that the possession of India renders it necessary for England to interfere in the affairs and diplomatic quarrels in Europe. "If we were to give up India" says Mr. Grant Allen, "we might almost do without any foreign policy at all." True; but will this state of complete isolation enhance the importance of the British people?

India, asserts Mr. Grant Allen, "costs us more to keep than we all can make out of it put together." In support of this assertion, he directs the attention of the British public to the sums squandered during the past 35 years on "the Punjab war, the Crimean, the Mutiny, the Afghan imbroglio, the Suez Canal shares, Cyprus, the Loan without interest and the ordinary military and transport services." These amount, according to Mr. Grant Allen, "at the very lowest estimate to an average of fifteen millions a year." Mr. Grant Allen would thus have the British public believe that England has been obliged to incur an expenditure of at least 15 millions a year during the past 35 years, for the maintenance of her Indian Empire. Nothing could be more erroneous than this statement; and we are really astonished that it should have been made in sober seriousness. Did not India pay fully for the first Afghan war, the annexation of Sind, the conquest of the Punjab and the suppression of the great Indian Mutiny? Does not Mr. Grant Allen know the undeniable fact, that it has not cost the British tax-payer a single shilling to found England's Asiatic Empire, which is the theme of wonder to all the civilized nations of the world? India did not certainly pay for the Crimean war, the purchase of the Suez Canal shares and the acquisition of Cyprus; and there is no reason whatever why she should have paid for all this. The Crimean war was undertaken for the maintenance of the balance of power in Europe and not for the sake of India; while the purchase of the Suez Canal shares and the acquisition of Cyprus were surely not necessary for the safety of India. As regards the loan of two millions without interest from the British Exchequer, India, Mr. Grant Allen should remember, has never asked for charity from England. All that she seeks is justice in the adjustment of financial relations between herself and her mistress. The loan of two millions without interest was but a very trifling consideration shown to India, when it has been announced that England will bear "a substantial share" of the expenses of the Afghan war. It was clearly admitted by Lord Beaconsfield, Lord Salisbury and Lord Lytton themselves that the second Afghan war is not a purely Indian war, that it arose from European complications. Even the most superficial acquaintance with the elementary facts of history will have convinced Mr. Grant Allen that not only has England not paid a single farthing for Indian wars, but that, on the contrary India has been made to pay for wars with Persia, China and Abyssinia in which English interests were at stake.

Mr. Grant Allen takes up a more intelligible and elevated position when he urges the abandonment of India on moral considerations. He thinks that the responsibility of governing India is heavier than England can bear; and that India has degraded the moral nature of Englishmen by placing England in the debasing position of a master to a slave. The labour which England has imposed upon herself by undertaking to rule one-fifth of the whole human race is very heavy; but she can easily shift a portion of the burden to the governed. By conferring a moderate measure of representation on the people of India, she might not only considerably lessen her own labour and responsibility, but at the same time greatly facilitate the good Government of this country. The task of ruling people who are aliens in race, religion, colour and language can not be satisfactorily performed without the possession of greater facilities than those at present existing for ascertaining the feelings and views of the ruled upon public questions. England assumes that the Natives of India have no business to know what is good and beneficial for themselves and this assumption as a matter of course increases the labour of governing them. and what is worse, after she has elaborated measures with great labour and trouble these are found utterly unsuited to Indian conditions; and they produce results exactly contrary to what had been anticipated. England has, therefore, only herself to thank if she finds the responsibility of governing India heavier than she can bear. Mr. Grant Allen, however, speaks the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth when he observes that England's connection with India "necessarily degrades and debases the moral nature of the masters." India, he truly says, "has been a constant field for the display of aggressive instincts, a school of militarism, of predatory tastes, of organized brutality." He continues:—"We have only to contrast the moral and political tone of the average old Anglo-Indian with that of the average Canadian or the Birmingham artizan to see the difference between the effects produced by contact of almost irresponsible ruling classes with an inferior race, and by free intercourse of equals in an industrial world. The one is almost always the apologist of every kind of aggression or class Legislation; the other has a healthy natural horror of injustice, and a healthy natural love for equitable laws." The demoralizing influence of foreign conquest was very clearly pointed out by Mr. Goldwin Smith in a remarkably able and thoughtful article in the *Fortnightly Review* for September, 1877. Mr. Smith said: "A conqueror necessarily persuades himself that his yoke is righteous, that submission to it is loyalty, that insurrection against it is the worst of treasons. * * * * The Scotch adore Wallace, but if they caught a Wallace in India they would blow him away from a gun. This inversion of morality by the conqueror in his own favour, with the effect which it produces on his character, is one of the ugliest features of conquest." Lord Elgin, in speaking of a murder committed in India by an Englishman, wrote that such murders are committed "in wanton recklessness, almost without provocation, under an impulse which would have been resisted if the life of the native had been estimated at the value of that of a dog." This has been the case not with Anglo-Indians alone. The French administrators of Algeria are as much demoralized by residence in that country as the English rulers of India. The simple truth is, that irresponsible power is apt to intoxicate the brain of any man, and the Anglo-Indians are but weak mortals. Beaurocracy intensified by exclusiveness and by severance from English Society and opinion, is certainly not calculated to foster the growth of broad and enlarged views. Mr. Grant Allen, however, forgets that the evil which he denounces with such well-deserved severity, is not wholly irremediable. A little reflection will show that the British public can apply an effectual remedy to it. The English rulers of India are simply trustees of the English nation, which has a right to exercise a strict control over their proceedings. If the accountability of the Anglo-Indian officials to the nation for their conduct were strictly enforced, the condition of things at present existing would be greatly changed. Unfortunately, the Englishman out

here can do what he likes with perfect impunity, because his masters do not call upon him for an account of his proceedings. We are convinced that it is in the power of the British public to render English rule in India much less demoralizing to Anglo-Indians than it now is. But be the consequences of British rule in this country what they may, England after having conquered India cannot abandon her to her fate. As Mr. Goldwin Smith in the article referred to above says, "our departure, after suppressing the native Governments and destroying the organizing forces, would consign the country to a sanguine anarchy, and place in jeopardy British property and investments, the aggregate value of which can hardly be less than four hundred millions." England cannot give up India until she has accomplished her mission, which is to raise the Indian people from the torpor of ages and fit them for self-government. But so long as she remains here she is bound to give those whose independence she has taken away for her own convenience a just administration. Every educated Native knows that with all their sins, both of omission and commission, the English are the best foreign masters they can possibly have.

THE "POOR WHITE" AND EURASIAN EDUCATION QUESTION.

THE Government of Bengal has submitted the report called for by the Supreme Government on the subject of the education of European and Eurasian children in this Province. Sir Ashley Eden, we are glad to say, has, speaking generally, taken a sensible view of the whole question. The point which must first claim the attention of Government as well as of the public in considering this question is, whether the existing provision for European and Eurasian education is sufficient or not. The Government of Bengal has no hesitation in coming to the conclusion that, so far as Calcutta is concerned, the number of schools and the amount of accommodation are sufficient for the European and Eurasian children of the city. There are in Calcutta 5 High Schools, 4 Middle Schools, 8 Lower Schools, the same number of girls' schools and unaided schools, to meet the educational requirements of the European and Eurasian community. In these various schools 2,229 boys and 1,543 girls or a total of 3,772 children are now under instruction. Mr. Croft, the Director of Public Instruction, admits "that a considerable number of children are not at school, or do not attend with sufficient regularity to entitle us to class them as under instruction"; but then he shows that the cases of these "would not be met by any feasible increase in the number of day-schools or the accommodation in them." He observes:—"Young children cannot walk even short distances; some of the children have no decent clothes to wear, and their parents are ashamed to send them to school; others, again, in quarters where few of their class reside, are too far from existing day-schools to be able to attend them. But a glance at the school-map of Calcutta will show how numerous the schools are in the European and Eurasian quarters of the town." We presume no one, not even Archdeacon Baly, will, in the face of these facts, venture to deny, in respect of Calcutta, that the number of schools and the amount of accommodation are sufficient for the European and Eurasian children of the city. With regard to schools in the Mofussil, we see that there are 14 aided and 4 unaided educational institutions in different parts of the Province for the special benefit of European and Eurasian children, in addition to half a dozen Roman Catholic Schools, which have not furnished returns. The Archdeacon thinks that as regards Bengal, only in Dacca, Cuttack, Monghyr, and Serampore is further provision needed at present; and he admits that the Government grant for schools of the class under consideration should not as a rule exceed half the total annual expenditure. Now, in Dacca the Government grant has already reached that limit. The Roman Catholic School at Cuttack has already applied for aid, which will shortly be granted; and the Lieutenant-Governor informs the Government of India that "at Monghyr and Serampore grants will be sanctioned as soon as proposals for schools with the necessary private income are received." The reader will remember that Archdeacon Baly has recommended the establishment of a large central boarding-school in Calcutta for boys and girls of the poorer classes, to which they can be admitted on payment of a very small fee, and which shall be wholly free to orphans and very indigent children. The Calcutta Free School already supplies to a great extent the place of such an institution. It educates 229 boys and 124 girls and receives grants from Government amounting to over Rs. 10,000 per annum. There are two other schools of the same class, the Roman Catholic Male Orphanage at Moorgeehatta and the Entally Loretto for girls, which receive grants of Rs. 200 and Rs.250 a month respectively for the support of 230 boys and 210 girls. Sir Ashley Eden expresses his willingness "to double the existing grants if arrangements could be made from private subscriptions to provide room for double the number of pupils, reserving the increased space either entirely or largely for poor children from the mofussil, who have no opportunity of getting education nearer home." Surely, this ought to satisfy Archdeacon Baly. Mr. Croft, the Director of Public Instruction, in reporting on the Archdeacon's proposals, was inclined to advocate a larger expenditure than that now incurred on European and Eurasian education. But with his usual good sense and love for justice, Sir Ashley Eden declined to support his Director's recommendation. The position which Sir Ashley has taken up in this matter is as bold as it is unassailable. Mr. Secretary Mackenzie writes:—"Generally I am to observe that the Lieutenant-Governor does not consider that the amount now spent by Government upon European and Eurasian education in Bengal can, with any regard to equity, be materially increased. According to the latest returns, the amount spent by Government in secondary schools for natives of the country, exclusive of scholarships, was Rs. 6,01,209. The amount spent during the same period on schools for Europeans and Eurasians was Rs. 56,544. *If these sums be considered either with reference to the numbers of the different classes furnishing pupils, or to the contributions in the shape of taxation made by these classes respectively, it must be admitted that the payments already made for European education are disproportionately large.* It must also be remembered that much of the great expense incurred by Government in establishing the Seebpore Engineering College and workshops is really for the benefit of the class under consideration." The italics in the passage just quoted are ours. We have from the first held that the Government is already spending upon the education of European and Eurasian children much more than it should, if its policy were guided by equity; and it is no small gratification to us to find that Sir Ashley Eden has taken the same view of the case. Indeed, no sensible and unprejudiced person can possibly come to a different conclusion.

Sir Ashley Eden, we are glad to notice, disapproves most of the wild and unreasonable proposals of Archdeacon Baly. He is strongly opposed to compulsory education, to the levy of a compulsory educational rate, to the establishment of a Training College at Naini Tal under Church of England management, and to the employment of a special staff to inspect Europeans and Eurasian schools. The Lieutenant-Governor rightly holds that a compulsory educational rate such as has been suggested by the Archdeacon is altogether unsound in principle, unless a general education rate were levied throughout the country; and that in practice it would be impossible to assess it. The proposal to levy a general educational rate was fully considered and abandoned on very sufficient grounds during the Viceroyalty of Lord Lawrence. Archdeacon Baly's proposal to establish scholarships to enable pupils of primary schools in the plains to go to middle boarding schools in the hills and children from middle schools to go to high schools, must fall with that for a compulsory educational rate, as "the Lieutenant-Governor is not certainly prepared to find the money which any such scheme of scholarships would require." Mr. Croft makes the following just observations on the proposal to establish a training college under the special management of the Church of England:—"A training college so constituted would, I believe, be attended by few who were not members of that Church, all reasonable weight being allowed to those provisions in Archdeacon Baly's proposal which are meant to secure liberty of conscience to the students. The regular demand for Church of England teachers is not now large enough to justify the establishment of a college for their exclusive training. It may be added that difficulties might arise if schools in Bengal had to look for their supply of teachers to a training college over which the Government of Bengal had no control. * * * * It is probable that in India, as in England, the true solution of the difficulty will ultimately be found in the establishment by private effort of denominational training colleges, receiving aid from the State in proportion to their proved usefulness." For our part, we think that an adequate supply of properly trained teachers for European and Eurasian Schools can be had without the establishment of a special institution, which must involve a considerable expenditure. Archdeacon Baly has admitted that Roman Catholic Schools can easily obtain a sufficient number of trained teachers. Why, should, then, the Prostestant schools labour under any difficulty in this matter, we do not at all understand. With regard to the question of inspection and control, Sir Ashley thinks that there is no reason whatever for making special arrangements for the schools in question. "The existing staff in Bengal is quite competent to inspect and examine them all, and the gentlemen now employed on this duty are men of much higher educational attainments than any special inspector is likely to be. The proposal to employ a special inspector in addition to the expensive educational staff we now have, seems to Sir Ashley Eden most unreasonable." We fully concur in this opinion.

There is, however, one point on which we do not agree with Sir Ashley Eden. Archdeacon Baly suggests the maintenance of aided middle boarding schools for boys and girls in the hills, and recommends that the efforts of Government should be directed towards the gradual transfer of middle and high schools from the plains to the hills. The Archbishop and Vicar-Apostolic of Western Bengal and the Director of Public Instruction have objected to this proposal. Mr. Croft writes:—"It may be freely admitted that, for children of pure European parentage, the advantages of passing their earlier years in a bracing climate are considerable. But it should be understood that doubts have been freely expressed whether residence in the hills during the period of growth is essential in any thing like the same degree to Eurasian boys. It is also well known that many parents, especially amongst Catholics, are decidedly averse to sending their children away from home to schools in the hills." Sir Ashley Eden does not concur in these views. He attaches great importance to the establishment of hill schools. "It is only necessary," he says, "to compare the physical appearance of even Eurasian boys brought up in the hills with that of boys of a similar class brought up in the plains, to see the advantage of the hill climate on the physique of the boys." Again:—"It can hardly be doubted that the study of nature amidst the splendid and impressive scenery of the Himalayas is likely to have a more elevating effect on the minds of boys than studies of society and nature pursued in Boitakhana and Bow Bazar." Admitted; but is it equitable, we would ask, that the public revenues, the bulk of which is contributed by the pure Natives, should be applied to enable European and Eurasian children to enjoy the advantages of passing their earlier years in the bracing climate and amidst the splendid and impressive scenery of the Himalayas? It is beyond question that residence in the hills for seven months in the year is calculated to do immense good to every European; and we may concede that such residence would be beneficial even to Eurasians. But would Sir Ashley Eden, on that ground, make liberal grants from the public revenues for carrying out this purpose? It should also be borne in mind that the poorer

classes of European and Eurasians will have to work hard for a living *in the burning heat of the plains in after life*. Would it not be exceedingly unwise to bring up the boys of these classes in such a way as to unfit them for the position which they must eventually occupy in life? We pause for a reply.

THE REPORT OF THE FAMINE COMMISSION.

V

We have already discussed the suggestion for the creation of a separate department under the Supreme and the Local Governments for dealing with matters connected with famine, contained under head I of the Report of the Famine Commission, and shown the utter uselessness of the proposed measure. Under heads II and III of their Report the Commissioners consider the all-important question of providing relief for suffering people in times of famine. This relief is to be of two kinds, *viz.*, employment for the able-bodied and gratuitous relief for the helpless and infirm. As regards the former, the Commission lay down that when the occurrence of a drought stops the demand for labour and raises prices, "it becomes necessary for the State to replace for the moment, as far as may be needed, the ordinary employers of labour, and to furnish work and the wages for work to the labouring classes, with a view to enabling them to earn a livelihood so long as their ordinary occupations are necessarily interrupted." But the Commission take particular care to insist that relief measures should cost "no more than the case strictly requires." In other words, they would have the most rigourous economy exercised in the management of famines, such as was done in the case of the late famines in Southern India and the North-West Provinces. They can bear to see relief measures falling short of the necessities of the cases, but would under no circumstances tolerate the doing of too much for the people. This spirit runs throughout the Reports of the Commission. The Commissioners recommend that one relief work should be opened in each sub-division of a district in which severe distress prevails. This is somewhat vague. A sub-division of a district means different things in different provinces. In Lower Bengal a sub-division of a district means that portion of it which is under the independent charge of a covenanted officer or of a member of the Subordinate Executive Service. In the Upper and Central Provinces a sub-division means no more than a Tahsili; and in Madras and Bombay it means no more than a Taluk. The territorial jurisdiction of a Bengal subdivision would cover the area of several Tahsils or Taluks. But let that pass. It is satisfactory to see that the Commission recommend the abolition of the distance test, which was so strictly applied in the late North West famine, and which kept so many suffering people away from the relief works tardily opened in the beginning of 1878. They wrote:—"It is not necessary, nay often undesirable, to offer to every one work close to his door, but on the other hand it is unreasonable to expect people to travel great distances in order to obtain relief, or to make such a journey a condition precedent of their being received on relief works; and we think that such a test should not be applied." The Commission hold that "on relief works proper discipline should be maintained, and that, though all applicants should be recieved, certain self-acting tests of wage and labour should be enforced to prevent the relief works from being so light or unduly attractive as to induce any to remain who are not really in want." They recommend the exaction of task-work from the labourers on the relief works. They say:—"In apportioning the task, the fact that large proportion of the labourers are doing unaccustomed work, and many may be physically and morally depressed, and that disruption of their ordinary life, and the novelty of their position on relief works probably act injuriously on their bodily powers, should be borne in mind. The full task demanded from such persons should not be more than 75 per cent. of that commonly performed by labourers in ordinary times, and from the less capable labourers a still smaller task should be required." Then comes the wage question, on which the Commission write:—"The wage should be adjusted from time to time so as to provide sufficient food for the labourer's support, allowing one day's rest in the week; and separate rates should be prescribed suitable for the various classes of persons as well as for different ages. A margin should be left with the view of giving security against accidental error on the side of deficiency, not with the view of providing the labourer with the power of saving, and care should be taken that penalties for wilful idleness, in the form of deductions from the wage, should not be so large or so often repeated as to have the effect of reducing the food of the labourer below what is necessary for subsistence." This passage reads well on paper, but it is couched in such vague and general terms that it cannot be satisfactorily worked in practice. The Commission do not determine what amount of food is necessary to maintain in health and strength a native of India from whom task-work is exacted on famine relief works. This question was distinctly mentioned in Lord Salisbury's despatch of the 10th January 1878, as falling within the scope of the deliberations of the Famine Commission; but the Commissioners have discreetly avoided its discussion. Will Sir Richard Temple's famous one-pound ration be given to labourers on relief works when the next famine comes? It is all very well to say that the wages should be adjusted from time to time so as to provide *sufficient food* for the labourer's support, but the question arises,—what is sufficient food for the labourers? An authoritative decision on this point is indispensable. In the North-West famine of 1877-78 the wage paid to adult labourers was, in many places, only one anna per head per diem, when food was selling at 10 seers—a rupee. Sir George Couper and his supporters, of course, contended that this wage was sufficient to provide sufficient food for the maintenance of the labourer in health and strength.

MR. LALMOHUN GHOSE AT BOMBAY.

BOMBAY has honored herself by honoring our countryman Mr. Lalmohun Ghose, the Indian delegate, who has just returned from his political pilgrimage to England. Under the leadership of the Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayan Mundlik a public meeting was held to present him an address of welcome, which we give below:

TO LALMOHUN GHOSE, ESQ., BARRISTER-AT LAW, DELEGATE OF THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION OF CALCUTTA, NOW IN BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,—Allow us on behalf of the citizens of Bombay to offer you a cordial welcome to our city on your first landing on the shores of India after a successful mission to Great Britain. We have anxiously watched your career during your brief sojourn in the west, and we are extremely happy to see that in the delicate position to which you were unexpectedly called you have discharged your duties towards India with great zeal, with marked judgment and discretion, and with ability of a very high order. The cause of India is the cause of principles and not of parties. It is to the Conservative Liberals as much as to the Liberal Conservatives that India must look and does look for the advancement of her interests; and we are glad that you have been enabled to secure the kindly sympathies and distinguished co-operation of many eminent statesmen and citizens in Great Britain during your short stay among them. In now wishing you a prosperous journey to your native city, we beg of you to convey this expression of our sympathy and approbation to those whom you so worthily represent.

Mr. Ghose in reply delivered a very able and elaborate address. After gracefully acknowledging the compliment paid to him, he dwelt on the necessity of combined action for Indians of all the provinces for political agitation. He said:

Believe me, gentlemen, that the very first condition of success in the great national struggle in which we are at present engaged, is not only that we should be perfectly united amongst ourselves, but that the English people, who are in the last resort, or at any rate in the last resort but one, the arbiters of our destinies, should know that we are so united. The great majority of the people of England, believe we have no desire to inflict injustice upon any portion of their fellow-subjects. (Hear, hear.) They have no interest in wrong-doing. They only want the requisite knowledge; and that is for you to supply. Because if the English people once see that the demands which are made in the name of this country are the national demands of a united people, and that the grievances of which we complain are genuine *bonafide* grievances, and not merely manufactured by a few mischievous busibodies such as I and others who act with me are represented to be—if this conviction is once brought home to them, I cannot bring myself to believe that the freest nation in the world will be slow to respond to our appeal. (Applause)

The speaker thus defended the Liberal Government:

The accession of the Liberals to power was hailed with delight by the people of this country; but now, if I may judge from the columns of the Native Press I believe there exists a very general feeling of disappointment, in regard to the performances of the new Government, as compared with their promises, so far as this country is concerned. (Cheers) Gentlemen, I am not surprised that you receive that statement with cheers; nor am I going to deny, that to a certain extent; it is a very natural and a very justifiable feeling. I go further and say that at one time I myself felt quite as much disappointed as any of you could possibly have been. But since then I have had the advantage of discussing this question with some of the most distinguished men in England; and the more I have reflected upon what I have been told in connection with this matter, the more have I been impressed with the necessity of very great patience and forbearance on the part of the people of this country. You must remember, gentlemen, that the present Government have by no means succeeded to a bed of roses. They were at the outset of their career, burdened with the difficulties of a war of which the less said the better—(hear, hear, and applause),—a war for which they were not themselves responsible, and which, indeed, they tried to avert to the best of their power. And so long as that war was not brought to a termination, so long it was natural that statesmen who had suddenly been called to office should find all their attention engrossed in the solution of the many complicated problems arising out of that unhappy business. So much so that even Lord Hartington was obliged to confess, when a deputation of our countrymen, of whom I had the honor to be one, waited upon him, that he had no time to study or to acquaint himself with the various bearings of those important questions of internal reform to which we ventured to draw his attention. I am free to admit that as I listened to Lord Hartington's reply on that occasion, I felt my enthusiasm considerably damped. But a day or two later I had the honor of an interview with another Cabinet Minister, than whom there breathes not a more ardent or a more sincere friend of the people of this country, one whose name is honored and cherished wherever human genius is admired, and who is as large hearted a philanthropist now as ever (hear, hear, and cheers.) Need I tell you that I allude to Mr. Bright? (Cheers.) Well, when I had the honor of an interview with him he told me that if I were to read between the lines of Lord Hartington's reply to the deputation, and to make due allowances for the cautious and reserved language of a minister new to his office, I would not see cause for disappointment. The same remark has been made to me by more than one of my friends in England; and I must say that I have seen reason considerably to modify the feeling of disappointment or irritation, or whatever else you may call it, which I at first shared in common with all our countrymen and not our countrymen only.

Mr. Ghose was right. As we had said before, the Deputation to Lord Hartington, which he was instrumental in promoting, was a mistake. The ministry should not have been badgered immediately on their accession to office. They might have been trusted to take their own time in acting upon their past utterances in matters of Indian policy. After referring to the collapse of the action of Government in regard to Ireland Mr. Ghose said, "if that be so in the case of Ireland, how much greater is the necessity for patience on the part of the people of this country? We are not represented in Parliament; we have no political power, direct or indirect; while the immense distance which separates this country from England, and the general want of knowledge amongst the English people as to the true state of affairs here, preclude the possibility of Indian questions being taken up in England, and dealt with in a manner that we should like to see them dealt with. Well, gentlemen, I do not appear here before you in the character of an apologist for Her Majesty's Government, or for the Liberal party. It is, perhaps, much more congenial to me to attack than to defend. But there are considerations of justice and of fair play, which we should never lose sight of; and while, on the one hand, we should never slacken in our efforts, while we should strain every nerve to obtain a full recognition of our political rights, we should, at the same time, not be slow to recognize the difficulties which responsible statesmen have to encounter and to overcome." Mr. Ghose then touched upon some of the leading questions of the day. He said:

First and foremost is the question of representation. I do not believe there is any subject as to which we are more unanimous. Well, what is the present state of affairs? Half-a-dozen or a dozen gentlemen—I do not know the exact number—sit round the Council table here and in Calcutta and Madras and between them they govern and legislate for upwards of 200 millions of people. Two or three Native gentlemen are nominated to seats in these Councils. But with a very few exceptions, such as the appointment the happy appointment that was made last week—(loud applause)—an appointment on which the Government of Bombay a great deal more than you Sir are to be congratulated,—I say with a few exceptions of that kind the men who are nominated to these seats are generally magnificent nobodies (laughter,) and they no more represent the people of this country than the man in the moon might be said to represent them. (Renewed laughter.) I have said there are exceptions; for we cannot be blind to the fact that occasionally we find men like our worthy Chairman men of sterling independence and honesty, men of great ability and intellectual power, who are not afraid to speak out their minds and to pursue a public spirited and a patriotic course. (Cheers.) But what happens to these gentlemen, at least to most of them? I believe you Sir and our friend

Mr, Mahomed Ali Rogay, might give us some very interesting information upon this subject if you chose. (Laughter) I believe these independent gentlemen are generally regarded as very inconvenient and very troublesome, and they soon perceive more or less plain indications that the powers that be would, if I use so homely an expression, much rather have their room than their company. Well, the consequence is that thwarted and humiliated at every step they sooner or later retire with disgust from an assembly where they are powerless to do any good and where they only retain their seats at the pleasure of the authorities. Well, gentlemen, are you content that such a state of things should continue for an indefinite period to come? I think the country demands and it is ripe for the demand that we should have something like a fair and genuine representation of the people in the Council of the Government. (Hear, hear.)

He thus alluded to the tribute which India pays to England in the shape of remittances from India :

You all know that ours is one of the poorest countries in the world, and yet from this poor country no less a sum than something between 15 and 20 millions sterling is annually drained away to swell the wealth of England. (Applause.)

We do not quite see the point of this remark. If Mr. Ghose meant that the 15 millions referred to by him represent the surplus profits which Englishmen take home annually, he forgot that but for the English capitalists and traders Indian commerce would not have received such an immense impetus and Indian labour would not have risen so high in the market. But if he meant the enormous "home charges" of India, he ought to have spoken out more distinctly. He thus advocated the extension of the Permanent Settlement of the land revenue :

Well, you all know and I believe it will scarcely be denied by any body that the peasantry of Bengal on account of the permanent settlement which prevails there are far better off than the peasantry of any other part of India. (Applause.) Wherever else you may turn you find the occupier of land continually harassed by the settlement officer. Far too arbitrary systems prevent the employment of capital for agricultural purposes. Well I was once talking on the subject to a wellknown Irish member of Parliament Mr. Justin Macarthy and I was greatly struck with some points of similarity between the land laws in Ireland and here. Mr. Macarthy told me that in Ireland a farmer does not venture to put a flowerpot outside his window lest his landlord should look upon it as an indication of prosperity and immediately proceed to enhance the rent. Well the same sort of thing exists in this country with this difference that here the State is the landlord If the extension all over India of a permanent settlement which as I have just said has been so beneficial in Bengal is it asking for too much why should we not have a settlement for a long term of years say for 100 years with fixity of tenure and rents assessed at a fair and equitable rate?

Mr. Ghose thus spoke on the balance of trade :

Last year, when I had the honor of addressing the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce I took occasion to point out that on looking at the Indian Trade Returns we find that our exports exceed our imports by something like 15 millions, which as you know is almost equal to the amount of the home charges. Now you are aware that if the commercial transactions of a country are left free and undisturbed the exports and imports have always a tendency to balance each other. International commerce is almost wholly carried on by barter or the mutual exchange of goods only a very insignificent portion of the price of the goods which one country receives from another being paid in money. You are also aware that the old theories of the balance of trade have been entirely exploded. It will now be admitted by every political economists that wherever a country imports more than it exports as they do in England that is only an indication of prosperity. It proves that she had laid out her capital to advantage in foreign countries; and the excess of her imports represents the interest which those countries have to pay. But gentlemen it is the very reverse of this which happens in India. We export a great deal more than we import in other words we give more than we receive. And it is a most significant fact—a fact which the people of this country ought to take to heart, that the excess of our exports over our imports is as nearly as possible equal to the amount of the home charges.

Here we differ from the speaker. If India has not been entirely pauperised, it is because the balance of trade is in her favour. We think sound political economists take a quite opposite view from what Mr. Ghose has expressed on the subject.

Mr. Ghose then dwelt upon the magic of numbers in petitioning Parliament and upon the fate which usually overtakes Indian petitions to that imperial assembly. He was quite right so far as he went. But may we ask him that when M. Ps., who do us the kindness of presenting our petition, generally know so little of the subjects discussed and when they take still less trouble to speak at length upon them, how are we to place the facts and arguments before Parliament if we do not set them forth in our petitions, in detail? This would not, however, be necessary if M. Ps. would be kind enough to supply the hiatus by their own statements and speeches.

LETTERS ON THE RENT BILL.

I.

By Babu Surjinarain Sing, Pleader, Bhaugulpore.

I consider the Bill faulty as it aims at introducing uniformity throughout Bengal and Behar when different rights exist even in the same district, as it does not uphold the integrity of contracts that have been made in the past or may happen to be made in the future and as it deals with arbitrary figures.

I do not agree in the propriety of enacting Section 11 and in this view I think the definition of ryot given in Section 3 ought to be amended. The object apparently is to protect actual cultivators, who hold under large jotedars such as exist in Rungpore and under howaldars &c. that are found to exist in Backergung and other districts. It is also probably intended to encourage the system of *petite culture*. I dare say there is probably some custom in Rungpore and other parts of the country where these large jotedars exist regulating the status of the holders of them in relation to actual cultivators and intermediate tenants, but if it does so exist, the subject can be provided for by special laws of local application, but there is no reason why throughout the provinces of Bengal and Behar a ryot holding more than 100 standard bighas should against his will and that of the landlord under whom he holds, be converted into a middleman. Whether *petite culture* is preferable to large cultivation in this country is probably a moot point. At any rate no case has yet been made out for the legislature to step in and encourage the one as against the other If we have both, side by side, we may hereafter be able to judge of their merits, and as a large number of occupancy holdings in these provinces is probably less than 100 standard bighas there is no special reason for interfering with those that exceed that quantity.

(*a.*) The limit of 100 standard bighas is too low. A Hindu living under the joint family system is quite able to cultivate by the members of his family or by servants or by hired laborers more than 100 standard bighas and Indian Mahomedans are also amenable to that system. The ryots who in this district, Bhaugulpore, hold more than 100 standard bighas by a single demise do generally cultivate in the aforesaid manner. I know of many cases where ryots hold lands in several villages, because they are unable to find enough in their own, and the total quantity thus held would in great many cases much exceed 100 standard bighas. This shows that the assumption that a ryot cannot well hold more than that quantity without the risk of subletting is not well founded on fact.

(*b.*) Occupancy holdings at present revert to landlords on the ryot dying without heirs, and under the provision of the Bill they would continue to do so excepting, those that may exceed 100 standard bighas, which under Section 11 being converted into tenures or under-tenures would escheat to the Government. This would be an infringement of vested rights.

(*c.*) If a tenure-holder made such under Section 11 should have no sub-tenants under him and should cultivate himself the whole of the lands, what will be the standard of enhancement under Section 9? If a reasonable rent be calculated and a profit not exceeding 30 per cent. be given to him, it is not easy to foresee whether his position would be bettered or made worse. It depends on what is meant by reasonable rent. Does it mean rent paid by occupancy ryots holding under tenure-holders of this class or rent paid by occupancy ryots of the class from which he is raised to the position of a tenure-holder or that paid by sub-occupancy ryots or tenants-at-will?

(*d*) The provisions of Section 11 will largely increase the middleman class. In Bhaugulpore District sub-infeudation is not so general and does not go so far down as in some districts in Eastern and Central Bengal. Generally speaking the cultivators here come after the Zemindars. In some zemindaries there are farmers and under-farmers but their interests are temporary. In Mahalat Kharuckpore belonging to Rajah Lilanund Singh owing to exceptional causes mukarari talooks are pretty abundant and in Pergunnah Horowat there are some Putnee tenures, but they are rather exceptions to the general rule. It will be very undesirable to foster and create middlemen where they happily do not exist by the mere force of legislation. Instead of subserving the true interests of the country, I am afraid, the measure proposed will have an opposite effect.

(*e.*) It is well known that a petty landlord is a much greater rack-renter than a big one. The occupancy ryots transformed into middlemen by legislation will prey more upon the next lower class. Section 9 will tend to make their rents easier in time than it would have been if they had remained ryots, and with it there will be a temptation to give up cultivation altogether and act the role of a middleman pure and simple. On the other hand Zemindars will refuse to let more than 100 bighas for fear of the creation of tenures under Section 11, and ryots who can well afford to cultivate more than that quantity will go without land.

(*f.*) Landlords will suffer loss as by the rules of enhancement applicable to occupancy tenures, they get more than by those governing enhancement of tenures and under-tenures, and there is no guarantee that the actual cultivators will benefit.

(*g.*) There is no object gained by the measure when under Section 19 there may be a class of sub-occupancy ryots. It is all the same whether a ryot holding less than 100 standard bighas sublets or whether one holding more than that quantity sub-lets. It is true there is more likelihood of the holder of the larger quantity subletting through inability to cultivate the whole, but the same may happen with the ryot who has the lesser quantity also—the Legislation should interfere as little as possible with the economy of the growth of tenures of land; if officiously applied it may in the end lead to unforeseen mischievous consequences.

(*h*) If legislation regulating the extent of an occupancy ryot's holding be deemed necessary, the limit of 100 standard bighas ought to be considerably raised, but I think the difficulties felt in the districts of Rungpore, Buckergunge &c. may be met if the definition of ryot be amended a little and framed to mean only "a person who holds land or who occupies and cultivates land if such person or his predecessor in title was originally let into possession of such land for the purpose of cultivating it by himself or by the members of his family or by servants or by hired laborers or partly by some or partly by others of those persons," and a few explanations be added showing, that in determining whether a person is a ryot or a middleman the court will have to ascertain the purpose above indicated and that in order to do so it should have regard to

(1.) The description given in the original contract of letting if any exists.

(2.) The description given in the receipts whether as a ryot or a middleman.

(3) Any local custom bearing on the question.

(4.) Whether the person now in possession of the land whose status is sought to be determined does or does not cultivate as aforesaid the whole or a reasonably large portion of it.

(5.) Whether the area as it was originally or as it is now if compared with the area of holdings in the locality or at a reasonable distance from it cultivated as aforesaid by other persons, reasonably leads to the inference that it could not have been a ryoti holding. If there are no sub-ryots or if a reasonably large portion of the land is cultivated as aforesaid by the person in question and there be nothing in the contract or receipts or local custom necessarily to lead to a contrary result, he shall be adjudged to be a ryot, but if there are sub-ryots and a reasonably large portion of the land is not so cultivated as aforesaid and test No. 5 should be unfavorable to his being considered a ryot, then notwithstanding that tests 1, 2, and 3 may be in favor of his being considered a ryot he should be adjudged to be a middleman *i. e.*, a tenure-holder as the case may be.

(*i.*) The decision of the question on the above basis does not impose on the legislature the task of arbitrarily fixing a limit, it gives free scope to contract and local custom and contracts both when the circumstances of the case would lead to a different conclusion. The question is well worth your and the legislators' consideration if the Bill be presented before the latter in its present shape.

(k.) The rule of enhancement laid down in Section 9 is open to grave objection as it may not under certain circumstances give any enhancement to the proprietor or zemindar, the margin of profit allowed to each successive tenure-holder leaving nothing for him. Thus if A be the zemindar who has created a tenure at 500 Rs. yearly rent in favor of B.

B an under-tenure of the first degree in favour of C. at 700 Rs. rent.

C. an under-tenure-holder of the 2nd degree in favour of D at 1000, the gross collections from ryots to have been 1500 Rs. but since raised to 2,000 Rs.

In this case deducting collection charges at 10 per cent. from 2,000 Rs. balance is 1,800 Rs. and 30 per cent. of it is 540 Rs. balance 1,260 which D would pay to C as enhanced rent.

C would pay (deducting collection charges at 10 per cent. on 1260=126 Rs. and 30 per cent on balance as profit to himself=340 leaving out fractions) to B 793 Rs. who would similarly pay to A Rs. 500 (collection charges=79 leaving out fractions and profit 214) A gets no increase although the rental increases by Rs. 500 and the intermediate persons receive more or less increase.

The definition of the word "rent" in specifying as rent what is payable by holders of land down to the grade of occupancy ryots to the next superior grade of holder would seem to ignore rent paid by sub-occupancy ryots, karpas, tenants-at-will and others unless that is intended to be covered by what follows

the word "or." If the latter definition is comprehensive enough to include such rent, what is the use of the preceding specification of certain classes of rents only?

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

MAJOR BARING, our Finance Minister elect, was interviewed by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. We have received the following telegraphic account of it:

London, November 11th. Major Evelyn Baring, in reply to a deputation from Manchester, which waited upon him yesterday, said that the Indian Chambers of Commerce were urging the prosecution of Public Works, and the abolition of octroi duties. They also considered the extension of the railway system desirable; but he said there was no probability of any extension being made at present.

The further remission of the duties on cotton goods primarily depended upon financial considerations. Major Baring declined to give any decided opinion, but promised to take into consideration the subjects laid before him by the deputation.

We admire Major Baring's firmness.

WE OBSERVE that Babu Bhudev Mookerjea, Inspector of Schools, Western and Behar circles, has taken privilege leave for three months, and that Mr. Garrett has been put in charge of the Western circle in addition to his own duties, and Mr. Grierson, Joint-Magistrate, in charge of the Behar circle. There are two able Assistants of Babu Bhudev Mookerjea, *viz.*, Babu Brohmomohun Mullick and Babu Radhikaprossunno Mookerjea, both of whom we believe had acted before as Inspector of Schools, that is to say Babu Brohmomohun for Babu Bhudev and Babu Radhicaprossunno for Mr. Garrett. If these officers had been before considered competent to act as Inspectors of Schools, why have their claims been overlooked in the present instance, and why has a Civilian been introduced to fill a temporary vacancy in the Education Department? The employment of a Civilian or Military officer in the Education Department is distinctly opposed to the injunctions of the Education Despatch of 1854, and the question was definitively settled at the time of Sir George Campbell on a protest of the superior officers of the Education Department. We have, therefore, been not a little surprised that the arrangement referred to should have been made under the Government of Sir Ashley Eden, who is so zealous in fostering native talent in the public service.

A SORT of informal inauguration of the Calcutta Tramway was held on Saturday last. As usual with Mr. Souttar this was done without any fuss, noise or ostentation. After Town Council the Commissioners present were asked to take a drive in Tramway cars to Sealdah and back. Besides these gentlemen there were a few others present including the representatives of the three morning papers. The party started from Hare Street at 5 P. M. and stopped at the Company's stables near Sealdah, where they viewed the horses. The stud is a splendid one, it comprises both Walers and Kabulese, and number about 110 in all. The cars are light but strong. After the visitors had inspected the stables they were asked to take some refreshments generously provided by Mr. Robinson Souttar. Some toasts were drunk. Mr. MacAlpin in a neat little speech proposed "Success to the Tramway Company," which was acknowledged by Mr. Robinson Souttar, who gave a brief account of the operations of the Company and said that during the thirteen days the line had been open there had been no less than 40,000 passengers. He wound up by proposing the health of the Corporation, which was acknowledged by a Commissioner present. Thus ended the little ceremony. The Tramway Company have made a good beginning, and as the lines will extend we have no doubt that while the public will benefit they will find profitable business. Mr. Robinson Souttar is sparing no effort to make the undertaking a success.

WE HAVE received the following letter anent the Serampore Municipality:

DEAR SIR,—In the last number of your widely circulated journal you have stated that the usual struggle between despotism and constitutional Government has commenced "in Serampore, and that the Chairman of the Municipality there has reported against the Municipal Commissioners with a view to eliminate the present independent element in the commission. You also state that you have got some important papers on the subject which you propose to notice at leisure. It would seem your informant has given an one sided and prejudiced account of the conduct of the Chairman Had you seen his last report on the subject of the election of Commissioners you would have at once found that far from being opposed to the elective system he is anxious to foster and support it. If you are willing to go into the subject I would strongly advice you to procure authentic copies of all the papers so that you may avoid the risk of misrepresentation. I dare say if you write a line to the Chairman neither he nor the Commissioners will have any objection to furnish you with copies of our proceedings. For my part I would prefer a criticism based on full knowledge of all the circumstances of the case to one founded on information derived from prejudiced or interested parties and papers furnished clandestinely.

Yours fatihfully,
A COMMISSIONER.

Serampore, 10th November.

We shall be glad to receive the papers referred to above. We should certainly like to see both sides of the questions at issue.

WE HAVE received a copy of a memorial to the Legislative Council presented by certain native inhabitants of Bombay respecting the Factories Bill. This memorial is submitted in the interests of the operatives. Their prayer is as follows:

(1.) Definition of children and adults; the former to comprise boys and girls from 8 to 14 years, and the latter upwards.

(2.) Distinction between these two classes as regards hours of employment by which children are to work for 7 hours and adults for 9 hours, *including* one hour's rest for meals and recreation.

(3.) Necessity for sanitary precautions as pointed out by Dr. Lumsdaine.

(4.) Granting also to adults and children one day of rest during the week and holidays in the year according to their respective religious beliefs.

There seems to be a conflict of interests between mill-owners and operatives in Bombay, which we are glad to observe does not exist in Bengal.

DR. RAJENDRALALA MITRA has achieved another stupendous work. He has prepared a descriptive catalogue of Sanskrit Manuscripts in the Library of His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaneer. The undertaking originated in this wise: During his tour in search of Sanskrit manuscripts in Rajputana, Dr. G. Buhler, in 1874, noticed that one Harischandra Sastri had been engaged for a number of years in preparing a descriptive catalogue of the Sanskrit works in the Library of the Maharaja of Bikaner. Dr. Buhler made some suggestions for the compilation of the catalogne, which were being carried out by the Sastri, but his sudden death interrupted the work, which was ultimately assigned to Dr. Rajendralala Mitra. The learned Doctor offered to visit the Library, if his out-of-pocket travelling expenses were paid, but this proposal did not meet with the approval of the Council of the Asiatic Society, through whom the offer had been made to him by Government. He was therefore obliged to work with the materials placed at his disposal. Though labouring under considerable disadvantages he has still made the catalogue as full and comprehensive as possible. It must have cost him immense labour and research. Catalogues of this description are, we fear, not much appreciated in this country, but they are highly valued in Europe. Dr. Mitra says: "I regret much that, as regards the many rare Hindu works which exist in the archives of the Maharaja, and which have not been met with elsewhere, I have not been able, owing to the circumstances above stated, to do more than give their names, and that in this respect the following pages should remain imperfect. The names, however, may attract the notice of some fellow labourer in the field of Sanskrit bibliography, and hereafter elicit useful contributions to the noble undertaking of Government, the survey of the Sanskrit literature still extant in the country." We say—amen!

ACCORDING to the *Times of India's* Simla correspondent an attempt is being made to throttle the Press Commissioner. Sir John Strachey is said to be taking a leading part in this bad business. It is stated that Lord Ripon has been given to understand that the Press Commissionership is an excrescence of the Vernacular Press Act. As we had been consulted before the establishment of the Press bureau we are in a position to state that nothing was further from the thought of Government than that the Press Commissioner should act as the censor of the Vernacular Press, and practically he is not so. We should not be surprised if the backstairs influence of the *Pioneer* should be at the bottom of this move.

THE FOLLOWING startling paragraph appears in the *East*:

A correspondent from Backurgunge has favored us with the following:—"One Nobo Kumar Koholy a head Constable in the Backurgunge District Police was temporarily put in the Treasury guard. One evening he went to ease himself in the municipal latrine, but finding it occupied by others, he helped himself into an adjacent privy which belonged to Mr. Campbell, the district Judge. Nobo Kumar being a new comer to the town did not know that it belonged to the Judge. Mr. Campbell while walking in the garden saw an outsider trespassing into the privy of his servants and ordered his Chaprasi to seize the man. The Head Constable was brought before the Judge, who ordered the Chaprasi to cause the latrine gamla to be cleaned by him. He remonstrated saying that being a Brahmin, he would lose his caste if compelled to act as ordered by the Judge. He however offered to have the gamla cleaned by a sweeper at his own cost, but the Judge would not listen to this. At last he was compelled to clean the gamla in the presence of the Judge's Chaprasi. After this sad occurrence, the Head Constable submitted a petition on the subject to his superior, the District Superintendent of Police— who forwarded it to the Magistrate. Now there being a previous misunderstanding between the Judge and the District Superintendent of Police, the former wants to sue the latter for defamation as he thinks the District Superintendent has instigated the Head Constable to move in the matter."

Can this be true? We dare say the Lieutenant-Governor will enquire into the matter.

WE HAVE received the following from our Krishnaghur correspondent:

Yesterday I attended the Municipal meeting in which the question of utilizing Baboo Naffur Chunder Pal Chowdry's munificent gift was discussed and settled. I annex below a full report of the affair. The Shaheblogues are for water works and the native gentry for other important works. I proposed that the money should be spent for the drainage of the town and for cutting a canal through *Anjuna* (a marshy river-bed lying to the south of Krishnaghur) from Jelinghee to Hanskally and Choornee or Mathabbanga. Some of the members are for spending the money on a Tramway between the town and Bogulah Railway Station and the proceeds thereof they want to spend on excavating tanks, drainage and other useful purposes. I am of opinion that the idea of carrying out water works in this *unclean*, undrained, ugly town is simply preposterous. The Magistrate wants to spend 1½ lacks on water works and 50,000 Rupees for drainage of the town, and the balance one lack he would invest in Government securities to cover the charge for maintenance. He would not impose additional taxation for it. So far so good. But the question is whether the idea is good enough. Our town is a very scattered one extending over seven square miles. Following the Dacca plan, only *two* or at the most *three* miles of water works could be carried out at a cost of one and a half lack of rupees as proposed by the Magistrate. So that the scheme of the Shaheblogues if carried out at all, would benefit only a *part* of the town. The worst part which is suffering from the epedemic fever for want of drainage and bad water would derive *no* benefit from the scheme. The *Shaheb* or the European quarter which extends over a mile would derive benefit from their scheme and Goari would be blessed with filtered water. Now you know that Goari (the northern portion of the town) is situated on the river side (Jelinghee or Khurea) and so also the European quarter. It is the existence of this river that protects the spot from malarious poison. The inhabitants use river water and as such they enjoy good health. If in addition to these advantages they can enjoy the blessing of filtered water, the northern portion will be as healthy as Calcutta. Whereas the southern and the eastern and some parts of the western portions of the town which are subject to epidemic will remain untouched. The native public want a scheme which will benefit all classes alike.

Now for drainage. Our town is full of dirty ditches and the Anjuna besides is its southern boundary. The level of the town is towards the south and as a matter of course all the filth finds its way into the Anjuna and other large tanks and ditches in the town. Drainage we have none; and to complete it would require, according to the District Engineer, some 90,000 or a lack of Rupees. But the Magistrate would spend only Rs. 50,000, from Naffur Baboo's fund for drainage. He would effect a partial improvement and leave the neglected and suffering parts in the lurch. As for the Municipality supplementing the unfinished work, it is simply out of the question. It is too poor to do that. True, it is that we have teak and mahogny trees on the road sides and in the Park, the sale of some of which, say to the number of 500 at Rs. 50 each, might give the Municipality some means to carry out the project, but the Government would scout such an idea. So you see the plan of Mr. Taylor is most defective.

As for the other idea of spending the money on some reproductive public works such as tramway or a local Railway, I do not think it to be sound enough. A tramway between Krishnaghur and Bogulah would be a dead loss as soon as the Moorshedabad Railway is opened. As for investing the money in the construction of a part of the Moorshedabad Railway, with a guarantee of 5 p. c. interest from the Government I am afraid the Government would not like the idea. I am therefore of opinion that the money be spent for drainage, I mean complete drainage of the whole town and for excavating a canal through Anjuna. The Epidemic Commission which came here in 1864 condemned this marshy place outright and recommended its clearance. I believe on the receipt of its report, Government ordered a survey of it and itwas then catimated that one lack and 20,000

Rupees would be sufficient for cutting the canal. The only objection is that by cutting this canal, with Naffur's money, the Naddea Maharajah and other Zemindars would benefit meterially without contributing anything to its cost. Now his objection can be easily met by either calling upon the Zemindars to contribute something to its cost or to make a free gift of the canal land to Government. The excavation of this canal would not only afford relief to the town but to some 50 villages lying between Krishnaghur and Hanskally. What do you say to this?

As Nuffur Babu did not distinctly say whether the money is to be spent solely for the benefit of the town or for the district, alternate proposals were made, discussed and put to the vote. Three Resolutions were moved and seconded for the benefit of the town which were as follows:

I. Moved by Mr. Taylor, Magistrate of Naddea, and seconded by the Vice-Chairman Babu Jodunath Chatterjee, B.L., that the money be spent for water works at a cost of nearly 1½ lacks of Rupees keeping the other lack in hand for the purpose of its maintainance, and if possible for the drainage of the town at a cost of Rs. 50000.

This when put to the vote secured 11 votes out of 20, and it is needless to say that the majority were all officials.

II. Proposed by Rai Jadunath Roy Bahadoor and seconded by Babu Prosunakumar Roy M.A., B. L., Zemindar, Komulgatchee, that the money be spent on a tramway between town, and Bogula and the proceeds thereof be spent for drainage in the town, excavating tanks and other useful purposes. This secured 5 votes including the mover and the supporter when put to the vote.

III. Proposed by Babu Ramgopal Sanyal and seconded by Babu Chundrakant Chakrabarti that in view of the Epidemic fever which since 1864 has turned the town in to a veritable Golgotha and which arises from want of drainage and the existence of the Anjuna marsh; the money be spent for drainage at a cost of Rs. 80,000 or 90,000 and the balance for making a canal through Anjuna from Hanskhally to Jelinghee.

This secured only two votes including the mover and the seconder.

Then the alternate question whether the money is to be spent for the benefit of the district was considered and the following Resolutions were passed and adopted.

I. Moved by Babu Jadunath Roy Bahadoor and seconded by Babu Tarineechurn Banerji that the money be spent on the construction of a part of the contemplated Moorshedabad Railway with a guarantee from the Government for 5 p. c. interest and the proceeds of such interest be spent upon excavating tanks in the interior of the district where most needful.

This secured only three votes when put.

II. Proposed by Baboo Baranusy Roy B. L., and seconded by Baboo Ramgopal Sanyal, that the money be spent partly for draining the town, partly in excavating tanks in the interior and partly in providing a poor house to be called after the donor's name; the fishery being kept in hand for repairs.

This secured 7 votes out of 20.

III. Proposed by Baboo Tarunchunder Sircar, a Deputy Magistrate, by way of an amendment to the above Resolution that instead of a poor-house, a pontoon bridge over the Choorney River near Hanskally be erected. This secured 7 votes including the Magistrate and most of the officials.

It was then proposed that these Resolutions are to be forwarded to the donor himself to ascertain his views and to know to what Resolution he gives his preference. His views when communicated will be forwarded to Government for its information and advice.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 13th November, 1880.

During the past week the commercial market did not manifest any improvement. The same tone of inactivity has been prevailing throughout the period as it did at the resumption of business after the Doorga Poojah Holidays except some movement in exports.

Piece-goods.—This market continued pull during the week in the absence of demand from the consuming markets which clearly shows, that unless previous stocks are moved out, dealers will not be disposed to enter into new transactions a few of which showed an easier tendency of prices.

Yarns.—Have continued difficult to sell except lower-counts 20s.—10s. at previous rates.

Exports.—At the public sale held on the 12th instant, 1o,86o packages of tea were offered, all found buyers save 579 chests. The demand was fair and prices for fine qualties were slightly higher whilst for low and medium sorts about half anna lower.

Indigo.—The first sale took place on the 9th instant, when 34o chests of Oude quality was offered, almost the whole quantity found buyers at prices about 5o Rs. lower than last year for the same description.

Jute continued in fair request, prices for low qualities have slightly declined whilst medium and good qualities retained their previous position for Daorah and Dasee; prices have advanced.

Present quotations for low to good included Daroah and Dasee, 3-5 to 5-2.

Oil-seeds.—In Lin. Teil and Poppy-seeds no changes has taken place, the demand has been limited and last prices ruled.

Wheat.—Market active, a fair amount of transaction done at advanced rates.

Present quotations for all qualities, 2-6 to 2-12-9.

Rice.—About 3o,ooo bags of 2 mds. each of all kinds found buyers at the following rates.

Mooghy	...	.. 2-4	at	2-1o
Khiara	...	... 1-6	,,	1-8
Kazla	...	... 1-9	,,	1-1e
Solooi	..	... 1-1o	,,	1-13
Raree	...	... 1-8	,,	2-2

MONETARY.

Money continues cheap, there has been no change in the rates of interest or discount both at the Bank of Bengal and other places.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Market has been less active and there were fluctuations of the rates which at the close were Rs. 98 for 4%; and Rs. 1o6 for 4½%.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

This market has decidedly been quiet and nothing of importance has transpired.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P.
T. M. Kirkwood Esq., C. S. Mymensing	13	4	0
Secretary Srirengam Literary Union, Trichinopoly	2	3	0
Baboo Shoseevooson Bannerji, Rawalpindee	6	10	0
,, Jodoonath Bose, Jonardonpore	10	0	0
,, Kristoprosad Chowdry, Moradnagore	13	4	0
,, Beressar Chuckerbutty, Hazareebaugh	13	4	0
,, Kadarnath Gooin, Mozuffurpore	10	0	0
,, Gungachurn Sircar, Dacca	13	0	0
,, Prosannacoomar Dutt, Dacca	6	10	0
,, Shosheesekore Bannerji, Daltongunge	9	0	0
,, Dwarkanath Chuckerbutty, Hooghly	6	10	0
,, Hemchunder Gossain, Serampore	13	4	0
,, Dwarkanath Dass, Pakoor	10	0	0
,, Poornachunder Das, Umballa	6	8	0
,, Nobokissen Mookerji, Tezpore	5	0	0
,, Mothooranath Goopta, Chittagong	13	4	0
,, Guruchurn Bose, Berhampore	13	4	0
,, Nundoram Bhotto, Behar	13	4	0
,, Sreenath Chatterji, Darjeeling	13	4	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*November* 10, 1880

GENERAL.—Babu Nundjee, Sub-Deputy Collector, on special duty at Palamow, in Lohardugga, is appointed to officiate, until further orders, as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector and is posted to the district of Manbhoom.

Bubu Bhoopendro Nath Roy, temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, on special duty at Hazareebagh is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the First Grade, *vice* Babu Nundjee, and is posted to Palamow, in the district of Lohardugga.

Mr. G. Toynbee Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the district of Tipperah.

Mr. C.A. Samuells, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Rajshahye, is allowed furlough for one year, under section 21, Chapter IV of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st proximo, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Babu Sitakant Ghose is appointed temporarly to be a Deputy Collector for the purpose of supervising the revaluations under the Road Cess Act in the district of Bankoora.

In modification of the orders of the 4th September last, Babu Poorno Chunder Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Manbhoom is allowed leave for four months and seventeen days, under section 4, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 14th idem.

Babu Girendra Nath Mittra, B. A., B. L., is appointed to officiate, until further orders as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in the district of Manbhoom.

Moulvi Abdool Khair, M. A., is appointed to officiate until further orders as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in the district of Durbhunga.

Baboo Upendra Chunder Mookerjee is appointed to officiate until further orders as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Colector in the district of Dinagepore.

Babu Mohendro Nath Mookerjee is appointed to officiate, untill furtker orders as aDeputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in the districtof Lohardugga.

Babu Ashutosh Gupta, M. A., is appointed to officiate, until further orders as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in the district of Maldah.

Babu Jogendra Nath Bandapadhya, M. A., is appointed to officiate until further orders, as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in the district of Hooghly.

Babu Roghunath Shahi special Deputy Collector employed on Butwara work in Patna, is appointed to officiate, until further orders, as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector.

Babu Roghunath Shahi will continue to be employed on his present spicial duty. Babu Sarat Chunder Dass, temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Taipperh is appointed to officiate until further orders as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in the district of Tipperah, *vice* Babu Roghunath Shahi.

Babu Poorno Chunder Gupta temporary Sub-Deputy Collector Rungpore is appointed to officiate until further orders as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in the district of Bogra.

Babu Shama Churn Dass Sub-Deputy Collector Sonthal Pergunnahs is appointed to officiate until further orders as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in district of Hooghly.

Babu Huro Krishno Dass temporary Sub-Deputy Collector Balasore is appointed to officiate until further orders as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in the district of Cuttack.

Babu Burhandeo Narain temporary Sub-Deputy Collector Gya is appointed to officiate until further orders as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in the district of Gya.

Mr. C. F. Magrath Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector Furreedpore is transferred to Mymensingh.

Mr. A. H. Collins Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Rajshahye is transferred to Hazaribagh and is posted to the Sudder Station of that district.

Babu Janokey Nath Mozoomdar Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Maldah is allowed leave for three months under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code with effect from the 15th instant or any suqsequent date on which he may avail himself it.

Advertisements.

FOR SALE.

Early volumes of the *Hindoo Patriot* Newspaper from 1864 to 1879 at Rs. 14 per vol. Apply to Babu Juggesh Chunder Banerjee, Canning Library, College Street.

Notice.

"Sylhet, what I have seen, read and heard of it; By Shumbhoo Chunder Dey, Price 12 annas.

My Leisure Hours, by the same, price (reduced) 4 annas. To be had of Messrs. G. P. Roy & Co., 21, Bow Bazar Street, and of Babu Shib Chunder Dey, Hooghly Judge's Court."

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6th November 1880.

Notice.

Required a Record Keeper for the Judge's Court at Rungpore, Salary 50 rising to 70 Rs; No candidate, without through knowledge of office work and good testimonials, need apply. Preference will be given to candidates who have had experience in Record-room work, and who have passed the L. A. or First Arts examination.

Also a comparing clerk on Rs. 20 to 40 for which a competent knowledge of the English language is indispensable.

Apply with copies of testimonials on or before the 25th instant to the Judge of Rungpore.

Rungpore Judges' Court, The 6th November 1880. } T. D. BEIGHTON, Offg. Judge.

WANTED.

A head clerk for the Nattore sub-divisional office. Salary Rs. 50 rising by increments of Rs.2 to Rs 70 a month. Candidates are requested to state their age, and previous services. Address the undersingned.

Nattore Sub-Division, The 9th November 1880. } G. K. LYON, *Sub-Divisional Officer.*

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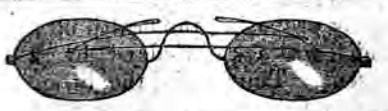

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Special Notice.

LIFE ASSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

Bonus Year, 1880.

THE Books for the current Quinquennial Period close on 31st December next, when the profits accrued during the five years will be ascertained and divided.

All Policies on the Participating Scale opened in 1880, will share in that Division, and at the close of each future Quinquennium will rank for a higher Bonus compared with later Entrants.

The Bonus is calculated not only on the Original sum Assured, but also on all existing Bonus Additions previously declared.

At last Division in 1875 the Bonus ranged, according to the duration of the Policy, from £1-5s. to £2 per cent. per annum on the Original Sum Assured.

The Progressive Improvement of the Life Assurance Department may be marked by contrasting the following results for the first four years of the past Quinquennial Period with those of the present Quinquennium, *viz.*—

	1871-74.	1876-79.
New Assurances ...	£3,204,135	£3,998,880
Revenue	£1,542,144	£1,744,598
Additions to Funds ...	£321,077	£502,686

The rates are moderate and compare favorably with those of other offices, as the following examples will shew:

During life for assuring Rs. 1,000 payable at death without profits.

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REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

OF THE

Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association

FOR THE

Half-year ended 31st October 1880.

1. Your Directors submit for examination and approval the accounts of the Association for the half-year ended 31st October 1880.

2. On the 30th April last the uncollected rent bills amounted to Rs, 1,724-2-6 ; during the half-year bills were issued for Rs. 35,179-5-6 ; of these two amounts Rs. 35,141-3-3 have been realised, leaving Rs. 1,762-4-9 outstanding.

3. In June last your Directors submitted to the Chairman of the Corporation an appeal for reduction of the excessive assessment of the Warehouse ; they represented that the continued considerable falling off in the business of the Association, and the consequent heavy decline in the market value of its stock, constituted the *material depreciation of property* which, under the 107th section of the Municipal Act, they believed would be admitted as a sufficient reason for amending the assessment and reducing it to a more equitable amount for taxation. The Chairman, however, did not concur in this view and rejected the appeal ; but your Directors still have the matter under consideration.

4. Business was exceedingly slack during the greater part of the half-year ; latterly there has been more doing, but the application of a reduced scale of rents has not been compensated by an adequate increase of business. The result of the operations for the six months is a divisible surplus of Rs. 17,006-14-5, which, after the usual transfer of Rs. 2,000 to the Repair and Building Fund, will admit of a dividend of Rs. 7-8 per share.

JOHN MORISON,
J. W. O'KEEFE,
G. F. MEWBURN,
TARINEY CHURN BHOSE,
A. B. SUTHERLAMD,
D. C. LAW.

Calcutta :
8th November 1880.

At the Half-yearly General Meeting of Proprietors of the Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association, held at their office on Friday the 12th November 1880, *at noon, the following Resolutions were passed unanimously.*

1. Proposed by G. H. Kiernander Esquire, and seconded by Baboo Tariney Churn Bhose,

That the Report of the Directors be received, and the Accounts passed as correct.

2. Proposed by Baboo Sham Churn Law, and seconded by A. B. Sutherland Esquire.

That the divisible surplus of Rs. 17,006-14-5 be appropriated in terms of the 4th paragraph of the Directors' Report, and that a dividend be declared of Rs. 7-8 per share, payable on and from the 18th instant.

3. Proposed by Baboo Sham Churn Law, and seconded by G. H. Kiernander Esquire.

That the thanks of this meeting on behalf of the Shareholders be given to the Directors for their services during the past half-year.

J. W. O'KEEFE,
Chairman.

AMRITA CHOORNA.

A PANACEA

FOR

VARIOUS MALADIES.

THIS Medicine was formerly in a liquid form and known as the Amritarssa all over India and the adjacent countries. It is now converted into powder for reasons enumerated below.

1*stly.*—The qualities of the powder have been proved to supersede those of the liquid in an extraordinary degree. It is never spoilt if not mixed with water, whereas in liquid form the spoliation of the medicine occured at times, but the cause was quite invisible.

2*ndly.*—The guaranteed safety of this powder during transit by Post. About two years ago unusual numbers of phials broke while in transit and a heavy loss was sustained by me and others.

3*rdly.*—Packing and Postage charges of this medicine are exceedingly low now. Five sets of medicine in a single Tin cover can be sent on a postage of annas 4 only all over India, and the charges of packing for 5 sets of medicine are annas 4.

This medicine has been a great boon to the public of India and the adjacent countries from its power of curing the most obstinate diseases with an unparalleled success. It is infallible in the cure of the diseases of the Cranium, diseases of the Lungs Pthisis, Asthma, Palpitation of the Heart, Acidity &c, Colic Pain, Chronic Fever, Spleen and Chest and Heart diseases such as Consumption Liver, Jaundice, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Gout and Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Mercurial Taints, Blood diseases and those supposed to be irremediable.

It is the best specific for all sorts of female affections such as Dysmenorrhœa, Diseases after delivery, menorrhagia, Hysteria, Fearful dreams, Delivery of still-born child and others and can be relied on as the safest medicine.

Hundreds of testimonials from gentlemen having occasion to try this medicine in themselves and in others have been published in the form of a Pamphlet in Bengali, and can be had on application.

The cost of each set of Amrita Choorna is Rs. 4 only. Packing charges 4 As. and Postage 4 As.

A remitter of Rs. 50 at one time can have 14 sets of the medicine and thereby becomes a gainer of Rs. 11-8 in the bargain.

Purchasers are requested to examine my trade mark on each side of the packet.

All remittances should be made strictly in advance either by Postal Money orders or by Government Currency Notes. Court Fee Stamps will not be received.

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Mohalla, Missirpokhra, Benares.

INFALLIBLE CHOLERA PILLS.

This medicine is the best of its kind and gives immediate relief. More than 90 per cent. patients are being cured. The cost of fifty Pills, which can be administered in more than twenty cases is Rs. 3-8.

The pamphlet contains only the principal certificates bearing testimony to the efficaciousness both of Amritarasa and the Cholera Pills and can be had on application with one anna postage stamp for despatch by post.

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Mohalla, Missirpokhrah, Benares.

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These rates will not apply to deposit made before the 1st of August, 1880.

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For further particulars apply to the Traffic Superintendent, E. B. Railway, Sealdah; N. B. S. Railway Saidpore, and Darjeeling Steam Tramway Company Ld. at Silligori, Kurseong, Darjeeling, and the various intermediate Stations or to the undersigned.

Calcutta.
22nd September, 1880. } GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & Co.,
Secretaries.

আদরিণী।

বঙ্গদর্শন, বান্ধব, আর্য্যদর্শন, কল্পদ্রুম প্রভৃতি সুপ্রসিদ্ধ মাসিক পত্র সমূহের কতিপয় সুলেখক কর্ত্তৃক আদরিণী নামে একখানি মাসিক পত্রিকা ও সমালোচনী (১২ পেজি রয়েলের ৩০ পৃষ্ঠা) আগামী অগ্রহায়ন মাস হইতে নিয়মিত রূপে প্রকাশিত হইবেক। অগ্রিম বার্ষিক মূল্য ডাকমাসুল সমেত ২, টাকা। যাঁহারা গ্রাহক শ্রেণী ভুক্ত হইতে ইচ্ছা করেন অনুগ্রহ করিয়া আমাকে জানাইবেন।

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